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U.S.-ISRAEL RELATIONS, REAGAN-BEGIN TALKS

U.S. Strategic Cooperation

OW111552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 10 (XINHUA)--Despite widespread criticism of its policies of siding with Israel, the U.S. administration decided to formalize a "new strategic cooperation" with the Israeli Government. This decision emerged during the 2-day talks which ended today between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Begin arrived in the United States on September 6 for a 10-day visit to seek greater U.S. Government support and lobby U.S. public opinion in the heat of worldwide condemnation of Israel's aggression and its policy of antagonism against the Palestinian and Arab people.

According to a senior administration official, Reagan and Begin discussed a wide range of issues, including stronger U.S.-Israeli military ties, ways of advancing the Camp David peace process, the status of the cease-fire in Lebanon and the U.S. plan to sell airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Soviet expansionism in the Middle East was also a major topic, the official said. It was learned that in their talks, Reagan tried to calm any fears on Begin's part that the strains on U.S.-Israeli relations in recent months caused by Israeli raids against Iraq's nuclear reactor and against the civilian quarters of Beirut would not mar "the fundamentally good ties" between the two countries. He reiterated the U.S. "commitment" to Israel by assuring Begin that "the security of Israel is a principal objective of this administration."

The "new strategic cooperation" which Begin has long sought, dominated the two-day talks. No details have been leaked out on the matter, but Secretary of State Alexander Haig told reporters this afternoon that the two governments were drafting a memorandum to formalize the new ties set by Reagan and Begin. "We are talking about joint planning, collaborative studies and efforts which focus on external threats to the region," Haig said. Specifically, the United States and Israel might conduct joint naval exercises and Begin would discuss with William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, sharing of information gathered by U.S. spy satellites. Additionally, the United States might store medical supplies and other equipment in Israel for use by American forces in an emergency.

Begin said at a separate news conference that his Defense Minister Ariel Sharon would meet on Friday with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger "to implement that weighty decision." He hoped to have a memorandum of agreement before leaving Washington for New York late Friday.

Reagan and Begin and their top aides differed, as had been expected, over the proposed American sale of AWACS electronic surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia. Begin told reporters that he had advised the President in their initial 2-hour session that the sale was "a danger" to Israel's "national security." Reagan replied, according to a senior administration official, that although he took notice of Israel's concerns and would take steps to enhance Israel's security, the 8.5-billion-dollar deal would proceed because of America's "far-reaching interests" in the Middle East. The United States, he said, also believes that a stronger Saudi Arabia would in the long run improve Israel's security since both countries share concerns about Soviet inroads in the region.

On the Middle East peace process, Reagan said he and Begin "have made progress in charting a course" for an approach to a Middle East peace in months ahead. While offering no details in a statement after his 2-day meetings with Begin, he told reporters, "we will work together to maintain the peace that was concluded between Israel and Egypt and to build on that peace and broaden it."

However, it was noticed that in their talks on this subject, the U.S. side has exerted no pressure on Israel for its stubborn opposition to some proposals concerning the Middle East peace. Consequently, there are doubts here over whether a closer relationship between the United States and Israel would help the Middle East peace process and to the United States itself. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said the American people may "reasonably ask precisely what they are gaining from that relationship as long as there is no further progress toward a comprehensive peace."

XINHUA Commentary

OW131528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 13 Sep 81

["Commentary: What Does U.S.-Israeli Strategic Cooperation Mean?" --XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 13 (XINHUA correspondent: Yu Enguang)--During his 4-day visit to Washington, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin reached an agreement in principle with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the new strategic cooperation between the two countries. Why did the United States and Israel play up "strategic cooperation" at such a time and what consequences will it bring about?

According to the White House and the Pentagon, the United States will carry out cooperation with Israel in following respects: joint military exercises by U.S.-Israeli Navy, even ground forces; joint use of U.S. military intelligence by means of satellites; storing of U.S. medical and other equipment on Israel's territory for eventualities; coordination of air defence in the Middle East regions under Soviet threat; maintenance by Israel of airplanes and other weapons of the U.S. forces in Europe and the Mediterranean as well as other joint arrangements to cope with the Soviet and "other foreign interference."

It is no wonder that Menachem Begin said in elation that the two countries have entered "a new stage of strategic cooperation." Such strategic cooperation is an inevitable outcome of the Reagan administration's pro-Israel policy. However, U.S. public opinion held that the step taken at the present condition is apparently aimed, first of all, at helping Israel to extricate itself from the isolated position.

Since the beginning of the year, Israel has been condemned by Arab and world public opinion for its attack on Iraq, its bombing of Lebanon and its establishment of new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The main purpose of Begin's visit to the United States was to seek the latter's support. Reagan has shown his sympathy by the agreement of strategic cooperation. Secondly, to ease Israel's stubborn stand against U.S. improving relations with the Arab countries, to win "strategic unanimity" against the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration is now improving relations with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab countries. However, Israel strongly opposes the U.S. efforts, especially the sale of AWACS planes and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia. To exchange for the Congress's approval of the decision, Reagan has made an obvious concession to Israel on the "strategic cooperation" issue. Thirdly, thinking that the peace process in Middle East could only be pushed forward when Israel is assured of its "security," the United States intends to change the status quo in the Middle East, while Israel has made it clear that it won't budge an inch unless its security is safeguarded.

The New York TIMES said, "Although the present situation is different from that 3 years ago, the Reagan administration still desires to use 'strategic cooperation' to produce the kind of flexibility that Begin showed in the negotiations leading up to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in 1979."

However, will things develop in line with the wishes of the Reagan administration? First of all, Israel will become more ambitious in military expansion after obtaining more U.S. backing. During the first half of this year, the United States repeatedly stood on Israel's side in its acts of aggression, which has already resulted in this effect. Now the so called "strategic cooperation" can only produce the same result.

Meanwhile, further U.S. military cooperation with Israel will surely arouse strong opposition of the Arab countries and world opinion, which will be exploited by the Soviet Union. Thus, the United States will inevitably come across more difficulties when it tries to improve relations with the Arab world, push forward the Middle East peace process and curb the Soviet expansion.

RENMIN RIBAO on Talks

HK130818 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 81 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by correspondent Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Dangerous 'Strategic Cooperation'"]

[Text] Begin, who arrived in America with uneasy feelings, had his first talk with President Reagan on 9 September. After the meeting, he jubilantly told reporters that the atmosphere this time was the 'warmest' of all his 12 visits to America. He was even more exuberant after the talks ended on 10 September. This was because the United States and Israel decided to strengthen "strategic cooperation," and this was precisely what Begin had long sought and the United States had been unwilling to publicly undertake.

American public opinion has not been too favorable toward Israel of late. On the eve of Begin's visit, a number of American papers pointed out that his actions had caused unhappiness among certain people in U.S. political circles who had always supported Israel. NEWSWEEK published an article entitled "An Obstacle on the Road to Peace?" which criticized Begin's policies, and also announced the results of a public opinion survey among American Jews, 53 percent of whom said that Begin's policies were harmful to U.S. support for Israel. And so, after arriving in New York on 6 September, Begin first sought out a group of influential Jews to consult them on the guidelines for the talks. During the talks, he stressed the "special friendship" and "strategic identity" between Israel and the United States and called for the strengthening of "strategic cooperation" between them so as to "block Soviet penetration in the Middle East."

Reagan, who has consistently regarded Israel as the "cornerstone" of U.S. Middle East strategy, also declared that he wanted to "open a new era in relations between the United States and Israel." The two sides therefore decided to strengthen military and strategic cooperation, including the holding of joint military exercises and the stocking of U.S. military logistics materials in Israel, and so on.

As Reagan sees it, this development in U.S.-Israeli relations will strengthen the U.S. position in the Middle East. However, some people here hold that this is very doubtful.

The current situation in the Middle East is rather complex. On the one hand the crisis in Lebanon has quieted down for the moment; Saudi Arabia has put forward a relatively realistic and practical plan; and the PLO, considering the situation as a whole, has also adopted a restrained attitude.

On the other hand, everyone can see that the cease-fire in Lebanon is extremely fragile; Israel has by no means changed its aggressive policy and is continuing to ship arms into Lebanon; while the Soviet Union has not ceased meddling in Lebanon and is also encouraging the establishment of a military alliance in disguise in the Middle East, to counter America. Hence, a number of American newspapers and informed sources point out that in these circumstances the U.S. Government ought to support the Saudi proposal, launch a dialogue with the PLO, and improve its relations with the Arab states, so as to gradually stabilize the situation in the Middle East and guard against the Soviet Union causing further turmoil in the Middle East and gaining an opportunity thereby.

The important cardinal link in this is to make Israel give up its policy of aggression and expansion and respect the territorial sovereignty of Arab states and the national aspirations of the Palestinian people. If the United States sincerely wants to improve its relations with the Arab countries and preserve peace and stability in the Middle East, it should take some action in this respect, being Israel's chief political, economic and military backer.

However, these U.S.-Israeli talks have not been like that at all. In a number of public pronouncements during the talks, Reagan repeatedly expressed strong sympathy for Israel and praise for Begin. During the talks, according to U.S. sources, the issue of the Israeli bombing of Iraq and Lebanon, which had intensified the Middle East turmoil, was regarded as over and done with and not mentioned at all, while the United States reiterated its continued obligations regarding the "security" of Israel. As for the question of U.S. sales of AWACS and other weapons to Saudi Arabia, Begin expressed public opposition on many occasions even though Reagan said that the United States could not change its original decision because it had to consider "long-term interests" and its relations with other friends in the Middle East. What is worth noting is that when Begin took the opportunity to publicly invite Reagan for a return visit, he deliberately announced that he was inviting the American President "to visit our country and its capital, Jerusalem." As everyone knows, Israel's illegal occupation of Jerusalem and designation of the city as its capital is not recognized by the world, quite apart from being strongly opposed by the Arab states. After this incident, a State Department spokesman rejected in an interview recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. However, that Begin dared to talk like this and to strengthen "strategic cooperation" with the United States cannot but be aimed at tying U.S. Middle East policy still tighter to Israel's policy of aggression and expansion.

It is said that the Reagan administration's Middle East policy will not be fully mapped out until after talks are held with the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Jordan. However, the United States recently lifted the embargo on planes for Israel and is now establishing "strategic cooperation" with her. This shows that the Reagan administration will not abandon its support for Israeli policies. In these circumstances, Israel's aggressive arrogance will become more and more blatant, it will be difficult to improve relations between the Arab states and the United States, and the turmoil in the Middle East looks like it will continue. This does not appear too favorable for U.S. Middle East policy.

U.S. POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA CALLED 'UNWISE'

OW111052 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] On 9 September XINHUA issued a consolidated report entitled: The Unwise Policy of Partiality to South Africa Pursued by the United States in the UN General Assembly. It says:

During the past few days, delegates from many countries have condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and intrusion into Angola at the eighth special emergency session of the UN General Assembly. The United States has stressed that it wants to follow an impartial policy on the question of Namibia. As a matter of fact, however, it is clinging to its own course and continuing to support the white racist regime of South Africa. The United States' so-called impartiality has been demonstrated as follows:

--It opposed the expulsion of the South African delegate from the session;

--It supported the amendment to Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia's independence in order to meet the needs of South Africa; and

--When delegates of a number of countries condemned South Africa's armed intrusion into Angola, the United States advocated indiscriminate opposition to acts of violence by all sides in the area and objected to the sanction of South Africa.

As was pointed out by an African delegate, the United States' impartiality is a synonym for a U.S.-South Africa alliance.

Perhaps the U.S. Government believes that only while it maintains close ties with South Africa can it prevent the other superpower from extending influence southward and keep its vested interests in southern Africa. In reality, however, this brings grave consequences of one kind or another to the United States. By shielding South Africa and catering to its needs, the United States is enraging the African peoples. Thus, by currying favor with the white racist regime of South Africa, the United States is setting itself against more than 50 countries in Africa and against many countries of the Third World. In addition, the U.S. policy toward South Africa is considered too inflexible even in the eyes of its West European allies. By persisting in this policy, the United States is bound to mar its relations with its West European allies, which are concerned about African affairs. More important, if the United States does not change this policy it will no doubt provide an opportunity for the other superpower to pose as a natural ally of the African countries while infiltrating and expanding in southern Africa. In the face of such serious international issues, shouldn't U.S. policymakers reconsider their policy?

REAGAN TO CUT \$13 BILLION FROM DEFENSE BUDGET

OW130832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 12 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Reagan decided today to cut 13 billion dollars from the defense budgets for the next 3 years, much less than expected. This will mean that anticipated Pentagon spending in fiscal 1982 through 1984 will be 652.3 billion dollars. The decision was announced by White House spokesman David Gergen. Reading a prepared statement, he said, "After signing this directive at Camp David this afternoon, the President reemphasized that his decision reflects his continuing commitment to two major goals of his administration: a strong economy and a strong national defense."

Gergen made public Reagan's memorandum to Defense Secretary Weinberger and Budget Director Stockman, in which the U.S. President said fiscal 1982 defense spending would be 181.8 billion dollars; fiscal 1983 would be 214.9 billion and fiscal 1984, 242.6 billion. These figures represent reductions of 2 billion dollars during the first year, 5 billion in the second and 6 billion in the third.

The President's decision was made in the light of signs of a burgeoning federal deficit next year. Although the proposed budget for fiscal 1982, which begins October 1, was submitted to the Congress in stages last winter and spring, new economic forecasts have indicated that without more spending cuts, the deficit will be well above the 42.5 billion dollars predicted by the administration. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the deficit will be 65 billion dollars because of the worsening economic outlook. This has threatened Reagan's chances of fulfilling his promise to achieve a balanced federal budget in fiscal 1984, while increasing defense spending by 7 percent a year beyond inflation as it was decided by the President early this year.

A heated debate has been going on in the past month among Reagan's top aides over the size of the defense cut. Budget Director Stockman was reported to have proposed a 30-40 billion dollar cut for the next three years, but Defense Secretary Weinberger opposed any big cut on defense spending. Today's decision is a compromise made by the President.

The White House spokesman said the changes in the defense budget are the first reductions on plans previously announced by the President. Further cuts are still under consideration, depending on how the economic situation will develop.

DRUG ABUSE 'CANCEROUS DISEASE' OF U.S. SOCIETY

OW121806 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Drugs are flooding the United States and drug use has become a "cancerous disease" of U.S. society. In the past few years, drug use has spread in the United States like an epidemic. Reports say that more than 40 million Americans are regular or occasional hashish smokers, more than 20 million are addicted to heroin and more than 10 million to cocaine.

The U.S. Government has taken some measures to curb the inflow of drugs into the country but to no avail. Faced with the serious condition of drug abuse, the U.S. Government seems helpless. Just like the problems of unemployment and crimes, it has become a "cancerous disease" of U.S. society which the U.S. Government finds hard to treat.

U.S. DENOUNCES AFGHAN INVASION OF PAKISTAN

OW111651 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department today strongly denounced the Afghan Government troops' invasion of the Pakistani territory and pointed out that the Soviet Union "should ultimately be responsible for this." Sources said that the Afghan Government troops crossed into the Pakistani province of Baluchistan on 7 September and conducted a house-to-house search in a village on the Pakistani territory.

U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said: "This at least is the fifth such instance since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, obviously a premeditated armed raid in the Pakistani territory." "We strongly denounce this incident of invading the Pakistani border." Quite obviously, Fischer added, the present Afghan regime is in reality incapable of acting independently. For this reason, the United States holds that the Soviet Union should be ultimately responsible for the Afghan Government troops' invasion of the Pakistani territory.

FANG YI MEETS CHICAGO UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

OW110732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this morning with a delegation from Chicago University, U.S.A., led by Stuart A. Rice, dean of faculty of sciences. They had a friendly talk on expanding academic exchanges between the Academy of Sciences of China and Chicago University.

Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of China, was present at the meeting.

The delegation arrived here September 7 for a 2-week tour and academic exchanges at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

HK140828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Liang Li [2733 7787]: "Lies Cannot Conceal the Truth"]

[Text] A few days ago a TASS article carried in TRUD fabricated a story that China was selling enriched uranium to South Africa, and added, making a great show of being earnest, that "Beijing and Pretoria have arranged not only a business relationship but also what could be described as an ideological relationship."

Lies cannot conceal the truth. It is in fact none other than the Moscow authorities themselves who have this kind of relationship with Pretoria. There are facts to prove it.

The 7 August INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE carried an article from Johannesburg which gave a detailed account of the business and ideological relationship between Moscow and Pretoria. This article has become an ingenious annotation to the anti-China lies of TASS.

This article said that since the Soviet Union and South Africa possessed the world's largest resources of precious stones and strategic minerals, "Pretoria and Moscow share a common interest in pursuing high or at least stable prices for these goods." "South African businessmen and Moscow officials have evidently held a series of secret and regular contacts to facilitate the exchange of information on mining technology and the market situation for certain strategic minerals," and "every year thousands of carats of semifinished diamonds from the Siberian mines are carefully and discretely moved to the vault of a South African company in London. The South Africans pay the Russians several million U.S. dollars for this."

The article said, the Soviet Union and South Africa supply the world market with 95 percent of its platinum. South Africa's products are supplied according to long-term contracts. The Soviet Union's output is 1/5 that of South Africa, and it sells this on the international free market. However "the Russians have a tacit understanding to refuse free market prices lower than the prices stipulated in South Africa's long-term contracts. This is of far-reaching advantage for both parties."

There is the Anglo-American Corporation in South Africa, which is the largest mining company in the world: its boss is called Harry Oppenheimer. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE article also cited the countless ties between Moscow and this large enterprise:

1. The De Beers Mining Company, which is a subsidiary of the Anglo-American Corporation, controls the world diamond market and has established a central sales company in London. The Soviet Union signed a trade contract with this company. Although this contract was said to have been cancelled after 1963, responsible persons of the company are still regularly visiting Moscow, and European businessmen are still able to buy Soviet precious stones from the company.
2. Every May the South African platinum broker (Barry Sart gives a dinner in London for 200 major world platinum dealers. At these dinners, Russians and South Africans can be seen drinking wine and talking business together.

3. In the first half of this year the BBC television news program "Panorama" showed a documentary film on the close contacts between the Soviet Union and South African businessmen. The film showed the following scenes: a Soviet delegation visiting the Kimberley diamond mine; Oppenheimer giving a dinner in London for (Boris Shekeyev), deputy director of the Soviet Diamond and Platinum Trading Company; Oppenheimer's right-hand man (Gedung Wadar), who owns the largest gold mine in the world, watching the performance in a box with two Soviet officials in the Bolshoi theater last November; and Michael Beckett, chairman of the board of the South African gold mining corporation, visiting Moscow last September to exchange information and gold mining technology and so on.

This BBC film caused great embarrassment for Moscow, and it naturally aroused interest and questions among correspondents everywhere. Answering a West German reporter in Frankfurt in May, Oppenheimer acknowledged that (Wadar) had indeed gone to Moscow, and said that the Soviet Union and South Africa "have common interests in these markets, so of course the two sides need to get to know each other." Moscow found this hard to deny. Answering a British reporter's questions, Soviet Deputy Ambassador in London (Buken) had to admit that Oppenheimer had given a dinner for Soviet officials. Anatoly Gromyko, the son of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and director of the Soviet Union's African research center, defended this to a Swiss reporter, saying: "The Soviet Union certainly has contacts with these diamond cartels, but you must not confuse this with having official relations with the South African Government."

The facts are ironclad, and explanations are superfluous. The people of the whole world will be able to know from these events who, amid the common worldwide struggle against the South African racists, has common interests and close business and ideological ties with the Pretoria racists; and they will also know why the Soviet Union repeatedly fabricates rumors and slanders about China, and what these lies are intended to conceal.

TASS REPORTS END OF USSR MANEUVERS IN BALTIC

OW130218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, September 12 (XINHUA)--The 9-day Soviet military exercise on and along the Baltic Sea ended today, TASS announces.

Addressing the participating troops at the end of the exercise, Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, who commanded the exercise, did not explain why this large-scale military exercise was conducted in an area and waters so close to Poland, but claimed that the participating troops "are ready to assuredly defend" "friends and allies" of the Soviet Union.

Ustinov dismissed the assertion of existence of "Soviet military threat" as "fairy tale," although the military exercise was conducted in "maximum approach to actual combat."

More than 100,000 Soviet troops took part in the exercise in the Maritime Baltic Military District, the Byelorussian Military District and on the Baltic Sea.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY SWEDEN'S KING, QUEEN

Depart for PRC 13 Sep

OW140340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm, September 13 (XINHUA)--King of Sweden Carl Gustaf XVI and Queen Silvia left here for China this afternoon. This is the first state visit to China made by a Swedish state leader. They are accompanied by Minister of Justice Carl Axel Petri, Minister of Labour and Energy Ingemar Eliasson and the head of His Majesty's military staff Lt Gen Stig Synnergen.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Sweden Feng Xianbi and his wife saw them off at the airport.

Xi Zhongxun, Huang Hua Greeting

OW140904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--His Majesty King Carl Gustaf XVI and Her Majesty Queen Silvia of the Kingdom of Sweden arrived here by special plane this afternoon on a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. With them is a party of 22 people, including Carl Azel Petri, minister of justice; Ingemar Eliasson, minister of labor and energy; and Lt General Stig Synnergren, head of His Majesty's military staff.

Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Xi Zhongxun, on behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying, gave a red-carpet welcome to the distinguished guests at 4:00 this afternoon at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. The national flags of China and Sweden flew over the plaza. Xi Zhongxun shook hands with the King and Queen as they arrived and two children presented them with bouquets. A military band played the Swedish and Chinese national anthems and the King, in the company of Xi Zhongxun, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to Sweden, and his wife. Also present were other distinguished Swedish guests and the Swedish ambassador to China, Sten Sundfeldt, and Mrs Sundfeldt.

After the welcoming ceremony, Xi Zhongxun had a cordial and friendly conversation with the King.

POSITIVE OUTCOME OF MITTERRAND, THATCHER SUMMIT

OW121906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 12 Sep 81

["Franco-British Talks Prove Fruitful"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, September 12 (XINHUA)--The outcome of the summit meeting between France and Britain has proved that the two countries are identical in their fundamental interests and are in need of agreement of the few questions on which they differ.

Official sources here described the meeting, the first formal one since President Francois Mitterrand assumed office, as conducive to harmonising the policies of the two countries, a result both sides were generally happy about. Both President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher had expected that the meeting would lead to strengthened relations which in turn would produce a positive effect on the European Economic Community as a whole. Under former President Giscard d'Estaing, France had a rather strained relationship with Britain primarily because of conflicts on a number of economic issues.

The summit showed that the two governments are identical or close to each other in their positions on major international questions, are willing to further their bilateral cooperative relations, and call for deeper discussions on their differences concerning EEC matters.

Both took exception to the neutralist and pacifist tendencies against the NATO decision to deploy new missiles in Europe to cope with the threat imposed by the intensifying Soviet military buildup, stressing the importance of maintaining a balance of power between the two blocs. With regard to the Poland question, President Mitterrand and Mrs. Thatcher underlined the principle of "non-intervention" and pointed to the need for the Soviet Union to respect the decision of the Polish people. Public opinion here regarded this to be an explicit warning to the Kremlin against its hegemonist pursuit.

Major progress was made in bilateral relations when the two sides agreed to revive efforts to build a tunnel across the English Channel after the failure of eight plans before. The two countries had been in a joint venture on manufacturing the "Concorde" supersonic airliner. This time Britain again responded favourably to France's hope that cooperation be carried out in scientific and technological fields.

The two sides, however, failed to come together with regard to London's request for a drastic cut on Britain's share of the EEC budget and for a revision of the existing subsidy system on farm products, a move that would do harm to France, a major gainer under the present system. But both sides are willing to see the problems be treated by the ten EEC member countries together.

TURKISH REGIME HAS 'WIDE' DOMESTIC SUPPORT

OW111244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Turkish Military Regime Enjoys Wide Support"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Ankara, September 11 (XINHUA correspondent Liu Kaichen)--The Turkish military regime enjoys wide support at home since the military take-over a year ago. Internal security has been restored, the economic situation has improved thus enhancing its defence power and diplomatic role.

The country faced a serious political and economic crisis a year ago. Terrorist assassinations and bombings spread over the country, the inflation rate exceeded 100 percent, three and a half million people were unemployed and many factories suspended production because of workers strikes. This seriously deteriorating situation forced the Turkish Armed Forces headed by Chief of the General Staff General Kenan Evren to take over power on September 12, 1980.

The military government took measures against terrorism. Many terrorists were arrested or detained and large quantities of weapons seized by the security forces. Armed terrorist incidents declined drastically to about 630 in the past year from more than 5,000 in the year before last. The number of deaths due to terrorist killings dropped to less than 500 from more than 2,000. Social security has been basically reestablished, and violence in the street, schools and other public places have mainly been checked. Thanks to a series of measures adopted by the government, the chaotic economy of the country has taken a turn for better in the past year. The inflation rate has been reduced to 33 percent in the past year as against over 100 percent in the year before last. Industrial production started to pick up in the last quarter of 1980. A one to five percent increase in agricultural and industrial production is expected this year. Exports increased by 54 percent in the first 7 months of this year as compared with the same period of last year.

In foreign affairs, while maintaining friendly relations with its northern neighbour, Turkey keeps vigilance against it. Turkey has strengthened its relations with America to cope with any foreign threat. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. has agreed to provide Turkey with 703.5 million U.S. dollars of security aid in the fiscal year 1982, an increase of 56 percent over the previous year. The Turkish military regime has downgraded its diplomatic relations with Afghanistan from the ambassadorial to the charge d'affaires level, and also downgraded its diplomatic relations with Israel to the second secretary level. The stand taken by the Turkish military government has brought about good relations with Islamic countries and Arab countries.

Despite the fact that Turkey's domestic problems have not been completely solved with regard to terrorism, inflation and domestic market stagnation, the achievements of the Turkish military regime in many fields are quite remarkable. It is continuing to work for further political and economic stability in the country.

SYMPOSIUM ON GERMAN PHILOSOPHERS HELD IN BEIJING

OW120858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, Sep 12 (XINHUA)--A 4-day symposium in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the publication of Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" and the 150th anniversary of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's death ended here today.

Professor W.R. Beyer, chairman of the International Hegel Society, Professor G. Funka, chairman of the International Kant Society, and Professor D. Henrich, chairman of the International Hegel Union, all from the Federal Republic of Germany, delivered reports at the symposium attended by 150 philosophers from different parts of China.

Professor He Lin, honorary president of the China Society of History of Foreign Philosophy, said at the opening session that the philosophy of Kant and Hegel had enriched the treasure-house of world thought. The symposium would propel China's research on Western philosophy. Yu Guangyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that China valued the historical and philosophical heritage of all lands. German philosophy, he recalled, was one of the three sources of Marxist theories. He called on Chinese philosophers to have a good command of the history of Chinese philosophy as well as that of other countries.

The symposium was sponsored by the China Society of History of Foreign Philosophy and the Research Institute of Philosophy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

CHENG ZIHUA MEETS SCANDINAVIAN GROUP FOR BLIND

OW111705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, Sep 11 (XINHUA)--Cheng Zihua, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, minister of civil affairs and honorary president of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes, met with and gave a banquet in honor of a delegation from Scandinavian organizations of the blind at the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Cheng Zihua had a cordial conversation with the delegation which is led by Arvo Karvinen, secretary general of the Finnish Central Association of the Blind.

Wu Qian, president of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes, was present at the meeting and the banquet. Also present on the two occasions were Finnish ambassador to China, Pentti Suomela, Danish ambassador to China, R.A. Thorning-Petersen and Norwegian ambassador to China, Tancred Ibsen.

The delegation, which arrived here yesterday, is on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese association. After visiting Beijing, the delegation will tour Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

GREEK ECONOMIST ANGELOPOULOS ON CHINA'S ECONOMY

OW131258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--China's ongoing policy of economic readjustment is highly necessary for the revival of the post-Cultural Revolution economy. It has paved the way for a new upsurge of the national economy," said noted Greek economist Angelos Angelopoulos, in an interview with XINHUA here yesterday.

Professor Angelopoulos is an academician of the Academy of Sciences of Athens, honorary governor of the National Bank of Greece and governor of its Paris branch. He sits on many important international economic organizations. Many of his works have been translated into other languages.

He came to China for the first time in 1956. Referring to his impressions of the current visit to China, he said: "Great changes have taken place in the fields of economy, culture and foreign relations in the last 25 years." "China's ongoing economic readjustment is transitional and her economy will certainly grow faster in future," he said.

Professor Angelopoulos said that it is necessary for China to import foreign capital and advanced technology to speed up her economic growth. At present, the developed industrial countries face increasing unemployment and inflation, he noted. They are all eager to export their products so as to prop up their economy. In this sense, China is in an advantageous position. She may turn the international economic competition to good use, he said.

Professor Angelopoulos said that he had suggested to his Chinese colleagues that China should take the advantage of the economic depression in the Western countries to obtain long-term and low-interest loans to develop her economy.

Professor Angelopoulos also referred to the dual method of investment he had put forward in his latest book. On the one hand, he said, the industrial nations should offer the developing countries with long-term loans equivalent to 0.5 percent of their national income, interest-free in the first 5 years. On the other hand, the Third World countries should postpone paying the interest on their past debts for 5 years. This method can help the developed nations get rid of the economic depression and at the same time alleviate the debts of the developing countries and promote their economic development, he said.

FIRST STAGE OF POLAND SOLIDARITY CONGRESS ENDS

OW111618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 10 XINHUA--The Polish Solidarity union congress ended its first stage in Gdansk today with demands for workers' right to elect and remove managers, free elections open to all candidates and "social control" of mass media. The congress which lasted 6 days instead of 3 as planned, passed a final declaration saying that the overriding goal of Solidarity is to create "decent conditions for economic and political life in a sovereign Poland" and "a democratically organized and self-governed society."

The declaration calls for public control of food production, freedom for political prisoners and free elections of regional and municipal councils and the national assembly (Sejm).

The congress discussed questions of economic reform, a matter of nationwide concern, and in particular workers' self-management, now a searing dispute between the government and Solidarity.

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party in a resolution passed on September 3 stipulated that managers of the enterprises "are to be appointed by the central or local state administrative organs with the consent of the workers' councils of the enterprises."

However, the Solidarity congress contended in a resolution that appointment of managers by the superior authorities "is actually meant to preserve the selfish interests of the bureaucratic apparatus of the party." It called for workers' right to hire or fire managers and to make major decisions concerning their enterprises. The resolution, widely regarded as the most important document adopted by the congress, asks for a nationwide referendum on the issue. It warns that in case the government rejects the demand for referendum or the Sejm enacts a law of self-management in defiance of the will of the workers, Solidarity "will act by itself."

It adopted a resolution protesting against the government's amendment to the "draft trade union law" drawn up with the participation of trade union representatives last April. The amendment imposes certain restrictions on strikes. The free elections demand was raised obviously in anticipation of the regional and municipal elections to be held early next year.

During the discussion on the revision of Solidarity's constitution, some delegates moved to do away with the constitution's annex which acknowledges the leading role of the United Workers' Party in national life. The motion was not put to vote due to lack of adequate support.

At the congress, some chapters demanded greater autonomy and sharing of Solidarity's central leadership. In a heated debate, Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, came forward in favor of centralized authority. He declared that he wanted a 2 years' mandate of "a little dictatorship" and got it.

The congress was attended by some 860 Solidarity delegates, representatives of other unions, the Rural Solidarity, and other public organizations of Poland and representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labor and trade union representatives of Yugoslavia, Japan, France, Italy and other countries.

Official Comments on Congress

OW111642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 11 (XINHUA)--The Polish Solidarity congress which closed in Gdansk yesterday was accused by the Warsaw Provincial Committee of the United Workers' Party of choosing "a strategy of confrontation instead of dialogue and constructive negotiation with the authorities."

Among the earliest official reactions to the 6-day congress, the Standing Committee of the party's Warsaw provincial committee issued a statement yesterday pointing out that the congress "has intensified the onslaught against the party, the government and the present politico-legal order of the country." Solidarity, it added, now "attempts to bring about a counter-revolutionary change in the nation's social and political system." It demanded that "such political action, which is irresponsible and runs counter to the interests of the working class and society as a whole, be brought to an end."

Receiving a delegate of a coal mine yesterday, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Commission for Trade Union Affairs, told him, "the line of consultation is now being placed in mortal danger. What happened at the Solidarity congress and the resolution it passed have exacerbated and complicated the situation."

A commentary in the central party newspaper, TRYBUNA LUDU, yesterday said that the Solidarity congress discussions were focused on "the tactics and strategy for a struggle with the authorities."

The Army paper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, yesterday featured a commentary which said that the congress resolution on workers' self-management "is meant to rid the enterprises of state control."

PRC-POLISH SHIPPING COMPANY MARKS ANNIVERSARY

OW120711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, August 12 (XINHUA)--The head office of the Chinese-Polish joint-stock shipping company gave a cocktail party here yesterday to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the inauguration of the company.

Among the 200 people attending were the delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Communications led by Vice-Minister Li Qing; the delegation from the Polish Maritime Economy Bureau led by First Deputy Director J. Korzonek; Zdzislaw Goralczyk, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Beijing; Zhou Qiuyan, Chinese chairman of the management committee of the company; and Z. Kowalczyk, Polish chairman of the management committee. Shanghai Vice-Mayor Pei Xianbai was also present.

The party was presided over by Zhu Zhanfu, Chinese general manager of the company.

Founded on June 15, 1951, the company now has a fleet of 20 cargo ships with a total deadweight capacity of 260,000 tons.

YUGOSLAV LCY LEADER RECEIVES DENG LIQUN

OW120228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, September 11 (XINHUA)--Nandor Major, executive secretary of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia received and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with Deng Liqun, director of the research office of the Secretariat and deputy-director of the general office, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Deng Liqun arrived here on September 2 on invitation for a 10-day friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICAN ANGOLA INVASION

OW140521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Qin Dianjie: "Don't Forget the Lesson Learned by Smith"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--The racist forces entrenched on the continent of Africa have been dealt heavy blows in the 1980's. After the mighty torrent of the struggle for national liberation in Africa had shattered the racist Smith regime in Rhodesia, the new republic of Zimbabwe came into being. Now the number of independent countries in Africa has increased to 50. In those days before the downfall of the racist Smith regime, Rhodesia formed a "sacred alliance" with the racists in South Africa and they acted in collusion with each other, but now there is only the South African racist regime left.

However, the South African authorities, with Botha as prime minister, have not yet drawn a lesson from Smith's disastrous defeat. Continuing to follow in Smith's footsteps, they ever more obstinately set themselves against a large number of African countries and their people and cling to their colonialist rule in Namibia.

When the racist Smith regime resorted to force to encircle and suppress the Zimbabwe patriotic armed forces, it did something like the invasion of Angola by the South African racist regime. Under the pretext of "security" and "defense," the racist Smith regime unceasingly sent troops with aircraft and artillery to invade Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia and sometimes made more than 10 incursions a week. However, the Zimbabwe patriotic armed forces were not wiped out, and African countries and the world's people did not stop their support for the organization for national liberation because of such incursions. Regarding the incursions plotted by Smith as his last-ditch struggle, leaders of African countries pointed out: "Any invasion of neighboring countries by Rhodesia cannot stop the inexorable trend of complete and true liberation for Zimbabwe." Sure enough, the Zimbabwe people won their independence and the Smith regime collapsed in April 1980. People can expect that the South African authorities that illegally occupy Namibia and exercise colonialist and racist rule there will come to no good end.

With armed suppression proving ineffective, the South African authorities have resorted to the conspiracy of "internal settlement." While pushing aside the Zimbabwe patriotic armed forces, the legal representative of the Zimbabwe people, Smith once schemed and held a rigged election to piece together an "interim government" and supported his puppets to establish "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia" with bogus independence. Later, all these tricks designed to deceive people failed. Today, the Botha authorities are blocking Namibia from gaining independence and setting obstacles to implementing UN Resolution No 435 on settling the Namibia issue. Resorting to various tricks, the Botha authorities are supporting South Africa puppet organizations in Namibia in an attempt to make Namibia appear to be independent and to push out the SWAPO, the legal representative of the Namibian people. The African countries and the Namibian people have already seen through Botha's clumsy tricks which were used by Smith.

Facts have proved that whatever tricks Smith or Botha have played, they just cannot succeed in safeguarding the interests of the racists or the racist-colonialists. Under the tremendous pressure of the persistent armed struggle by the Zimbabwe people with the effective support of African countries, Smith finally had to sit down at the table of negotiation and to accept the choice made by the broad masses of black people in Zimbabwe. The mighty torrent of Namibia's demand for independence is irresistible. The Botha authorities in South Africa should get a clear understanding of the general trend of events and draw a lesson from Smith's ending; otherwise, they will suffer an even more disastrous defeat.

MADAGASCAR POLITICAL DELEGATION TOURS PRC

Meet Li Xiannian

OW061358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation of the Madagascar Revolutionary Vanguard led by Pierre Simon, member of the Political Bureau of the Vanguard and minister of rural development and land reform, at the Great Hall of the People. Welcoming the Madagascar guests, Li Xiannian said that he hoped for a constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries and that the two parties should learn from and help each other.

Li Xiannian gave an account of the experience and lessons of the Chinese Communist Party in guiding the country's economic construction. He said, a political party, when it has won state power, should go all out to develop the economy and steadily raise the living standards of the people.

Pierre Simon said that he had been most impressed by two things in China: One, China is keeping to the four basic principles, that is, following the socialist road, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the leadership of the Communist Party and adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; two, China is standing firmly by the side of the oppressed nations.

Present at the meeting were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Julien Evariste Ratsimbazafy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Madagascar Embassy in China.

The delegation will leave here tomorrow for a visit to Shanghai and Wuxi.

Feted in Shanghai

OW081112 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Zhong Min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met with and gave a banquet for the delegation of the Madagascar Revolutionary Vanguard led by Pierre Simon on the evening of 7 September.

PRC, MALI SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT IN BEIJING

OW071616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--A cultural agreement between China and Mali was signed here this afternoon. The agreement was signed by Huang Zhen, Chinese minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Malian ambassador to China, on behalf of their respective governments.

The 5-year agreement stipulates that the two countries will further enhance exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, public health, sports, publications, press and broadcasting. The contents provide for the exchange of visits by writers, artists, troupes, sportsmen, teachers and scholars, mutual translation and publication of outstanding literary and art works and mutual granting of scholarships.

Present at the signing ceremony were Chen Xinren, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and leading members of related government departments, as well as diplomatic officials of the Malian Embassy here.

The ceremony was followed by a party given by the Chinese commission.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS

OW111028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Namelist of appointments and removals of the NPC Standing Committee (approved by the 20th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 10 September 1981).

Appointment:

1. Zhou Renshan, Zhou Yu, Xiang Chunyi were appointed deputy directors of the Commission on Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee. Zhu Jian Ming was appointed member of the commission.
2. Jiang Wen was made deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.
3. Tian Jia was appointed president of the Military Court of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.
4. Chen Tan was appointed president of the Higher Railway Transport Court. Li Renbo was appointed vice president of the Higher Railway Transport Court.
5. Appointments for presidencies and vice presidencies of the Supreme People's Court:
Jiang Weixin was appointed president of the first criminal tribunal.
Hao Shaoan was appointed vice president of the first criminal tribunal.
Peng Shuhua was appointed president of the second criminal tribunal.
Shen Jian was appointed vice president of the second criminal tribunal.
Han Mingzeng was appointed president of the transport tribunal.
Wang Qi was appointed vice president of the economic tribunal.

Removals:

Zou Yu and Xiang Chunyi were relieved of their posts as deputy secretaries general of the Commission on Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee.

Jiang Weixin was relieved of his post as vice president of the first criminal tribunal of the Supreme People's Court.

Peng Shuhua was relieved of his post as vice president of the second criminal tribunal of the Supreme People's Court.

Han Mingzeng was relieved of his post as vice president of the transport tribunal of the Supreme People's Court.

Railway Procuratorate

OW111331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 10 Sep 81

[NPC Standing Committee's namelist on appointment approved at the 20th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 10 September 1981]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Lin Zian was appointed chief procurator of the National Railway Transport Procuratorate. Yuan Gongwen [5913 1872 4489] was appointed deputy chief procurator of the National Railway Transport Procuratorate.

NPC RESOLUTION ON COUNTY-LEVEL DIRECT ELECTIONS

OW111157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the summary report on the work of national county-level direct election--adopted on 10 September 1981]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--The 20th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress endorses the summary report of Cheng Zihua, director of the General Office of National Direct Election on the County Level and minister of civil affairs, on the work of county-level direct election in the country. It has been decided that the terms of the county people's congresses elected in the county-level direction election, which started in the latter half of 1979 on trial basis and is due to be finished at the end of 1981, began from 1981.

Cheng Zihua's Report

OW120612 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Summing Up Report on the National Direct Election at the County Level by Cheng Zihua, Director of the General Office for National Direct Election on the County Level and Minister for Civil Affairs"--XINHUA headline; presumably given on 3 September at the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress in Beijing]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--Chairman, vice chairmen and members of the NPC Standing Committee:

After being implemented twice in selected localities across the nation on a trial basis respectively in the second half of 1979 and the first half of 1980, the national direct election at the county level was held through the nation in the second half of 1980. By the past August, of the nation's 2,756 county-level units (including 2,051 counties and banners, 76 autonomous counties and banners, 121 municipalities under which no districts have been set up, and 508 districts under various municipalities), 2,368 have completed direct elections, 178 have elected representatives but have not yet held people's congresses, 86 are holding elections at present, and 124 will soon hold elections. It is expected that the elections will be completed by the end of the year.

The national direct election at the county level is held under favorable conditions after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee made the proposal to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to bring order from chaos. Direct election at the county level is a major event that concerns the people's right to exercise their democratic power of being masters of the state and to strengthen their power in local politics. The 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC made an important decision on the direct election at the county level. The NPC Standing Committee also set up the General Office for National Direct Election on the County Level. With personnel from units concerned participating in its work, the office was set up under the Ministry of Civil Affairs to be responsible for daily routines. The Ministry of Civil Affairs held a meeting in December 1979 to exchange experiences in holding direct elections at the county level at selected localities on a trial basis. Vice Chairman Peng Zhen made an important speech at the meeting. I made reports on the situation of direct election at the county level at the 13th and 17th sessions of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, respectively. The minister, vice ministers and advisers of the Ministry of Civil Affairs led work groups composed of cadres of the General Office for National Direct Election on the County Level to participate in elections held in 21 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. Local party and government leaders at all levels paid great attention to the election. The various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have all worked out detailed regulations for the election.

Organs for guiding the election work have been set up at all levels. A great number of cadres were sent to participate in the election. During the election, cadres of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the General Office for National Direct Election on the County Level and local organs who participated in the direct elections at county level learned how to implement the "electoral law for the National People's Congress and local People's Congresses of the PRC" ("electoral law") and the "organizational law of local People's Congresses and people's governments at all levels" ("organization law") and how to do mass work well. Many leading cadres at all levels went to basic level units to inspect and guide the election work. They promptly solved problems to ensure the success of the election.

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The work of county-level direct election this time is carried out according to the stipulations of the "electoral law" and the "organization law." The experiences in various localities are as follows:

1. Train cadres. In order to do a good job in elections, various localities have proceeded from actual conditions and trained a large number of cadres by adopting various methods such as the method of conducting special training and that of replacing training with meetings. According to incomplete statistics in 15 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, more than 10,376,000 cadres and backbone cadres have been trained with 2 to 3 trained cadres in each constituency, who are released from production. In training cadres, various localities, first of all, train the leading cadres in various counties, communes and towns in charge of election work. At the same time, various communes, towns, production brigades and enterprises and other units have also trained a large number of backbone cadres. Through training, they have understood the guidelines of the two laws and the documents concerned, deepened their understanding of the significance of the election work, fostered the thinking of acting according to law in doing election work, persistently followed the mass line and brought democracy into full play. They also understand the contents of each step in various activities, the policy and regulations, the specific methods in doing things and the points to which attention should be paid. These cadres and backbone cadres have carried out their work enthusiastically and played a significant role in making the election work this time a success.
2. Arouse people by conducting propaganda. All localities have organized strong propaganda forces. They have concentrated their efforts during a certain period of time to intensively carry out propaganda to arouse the people by making use of all types of propaganda media of various forms suited to local conditions. Following the various steps in election, various localities have also penetratingly conducted propaganda with a clear aim in mind and in close connection with special local conditions and with what is actually on the minds of the masses. The propaganda, news and publication departments at all levels have also carried out propaganda work to arouse the masses through propaganda, make the significance of the election work and the basic principles of the two laws generally known to all the people and help the voters to raise their own consciousness in participating in various election activities.
3. Divide constituencies. In dividing constituencies, the general rule is that one to three deputies are to be elected in each constituency.

In the countryside, generally one constituency covers several production brigades, while a populous production brigade or a people's commune with a smaller population may comprise a single constituency. In cities and towns, a large government organ, organization or enterprise or other unit may comprise a single constituency or several constituencies. In units with less people, constituencies can be divided according to trade. In units not related with a trade or department, a constituency may cover several units. Generally residents are divided into constituencies according to the housing conditions of the neighborhood. Sometimes, residents are in the same constituency as other units in the same neighborhood. In mountainous, pastoral, forestry and fishery districts where the population is sparse and the area vast, constituencies should be divided according to the actual local conditions.

The number of people represented by each deputy in a county organ constituency is about the same as that represented by each deputy in a city or town constituency.

4. Register voters. This is an important issue to determine whether each voter is able to exercise his right to vote and to stand for election. All localities must carry out registration according to the provisions of the law.

In registering voters, it is necessary to pay attention to age. A voter must be a citizen and at least 18 years old on the day of the election. It is essential to pay attention to policy. We should not only ensure that those citizens with the right to vote and run for election are able to exercise their deserved democratic rights, but we should also prevent those who have no right to vote from exercising this right. Basically, we should achieve the goals of making no errors and of avoiding the duplication or omission of names.

The names of those with mental illnesses or idiots should be deleted from the namelist of voters in various localities on the basis of confirmation by their family members or by a document of a medical unit certifying that a person cannot truly express his own will. As for those voters who do not live where their household registrations are, they may register locally after they have obtained a certificate verifying that they are qualified voters.

5. Nominate candidates. Three rounds of repeated deliberations and consultations from the top down and the bottom up are generally held when the candidates are nominated in a constituency.

During the first round, nominations can be made by any voter or deputy when seconded by no less than three others or by a party or organization. All these candidates are included in the list of candidates, and their names are published in the constituency within a legal time limit.

During the second round, the namelist of candidates nominated during the first round is referred to various voters' groups for discussion, and voters nominate the candidates according to the number of deputies who are to be elected in their specific constituency. The constituency leading group put together the names of all the candidates nominated by various voters' groups and convenes a consultation meeting attended by members of the constituency leading group, directors of the voters' groups and the representatives of the voters. While considering the issue of representation by various circles, the meeting will come up, after consultation, with a namelist of candidates for the constituency according to the wishes of most of the voters and on the basis that the number of candidates for deputies to the people's congresses at all levels should be larger than the number to be elected.

During the third round, the namelist of candidates as worked out through consultation in the above-mentioned manner is to be delivered to voters' groups for discussion along with the namelist of candidates nominated by various groups. Then, keeping in mind the discussions conducted by various voters' groups, the constituency leading group convenes a consultation meeting within the aforementioned scope and decides the official namelist of candidates according to the wish of most of the voters and the stipulations that the number of candidates for deputies to the people's congresses at all levels should be larger than the number to be elected. This namelist will be published in the constituency within the legal time limit.

When views are still not unified after repeated consultations in the above-mentioned manner, the official namelist of candidates is decided on by a preliminary vote. As for the nominated candidates, various localities should pay attention to earnestly publicizing and providing an account of nominees' qualifications. They should also arrange for the nominated candidates to meet the voters so the voters can elect the ones they like best. This practice has won warm praise from the voters.

6. Election by voting. Prior to voting, all the localities did a lot of work to publicize among the voters matters requiring their attention with regard to election by voting and to urge them to actively participate in the voting.

Two methods were adopted for election by voting in the various localities: either polling stations were set up or election meetings were held. In addition, for those voters who could not personally go to the polling station or the election meeting to cast their votes because of old age, poor health, sickness or disability, mobile ballot boxes were taken to their houses to facilitate their voting. On election day the broad masses of voters, in a serious attitude, chose and voted for those people's deputies whom they thought were the best and the most satisfactory. In most localities the election was successful without requiring a second voting. In a few localities where this was not the case, conscientious efforts were made to sum up experience and draw lessons, which was followed by a second voting.

7. Convocation of people's congresses. Prior to holding people's congresses, all the localities drafted government work reports, solicited the voters' opinions about the choice of personnel for leading bodies and had the deputies collect materials for making motions.

At the congresses the people's deputies seriously examined and discussed the government work reports, the reports on financial budgets and final accounts and the work reports submitted by the people's courts and the people's procuratorates. The main task in this respect was to check how the various principles and policies were implemented and what problems existed, to carry out criticism and self-criticism and to propose ways for improvement. Conscientious efforts were made to study, handle and answer the motions and questions raised by the deputies, and to solve the many urgent problems that should and could be solved concerning local production and the masses' livelihood. Such people's congresses were seldom seen in the past as far as the large number of motions received in the various localities, the broad range covered by the motions and the conscientiousness and timeliness in handling them were concerned. Because of this, the congresses were praised by the masses.

The election of leading bodies was a major item on the agenda of the people's congresses. For election to leading bodies the candidates in the various localities were by and large nominated and recommended by the deputies. If the candidates nominated by the deputies did not agree with those recommended by the leading organ, the final candidates were determined according to the opinion of the majority of deputies. The members of leading bodies were determined by election.

Nominating more candidates than the number of those to be elected is a major improvement of the election system in our country; it is a system warmly supported by the broad masses. This system was carried out in all localities in electing the leading bodies. Thus the deputies' wishes were fully expressed and the leading bodies so elected were more satisfactory to the people. Meanwhile, some county-level units did not nominate the nominees recommended by the leading organ as candidates for county head and elected the county head from among the candidates nominated by the deputies. In certain localities cadres who were not candidates but were well supported by the masses were elected county heads. This not only educated the cadres but was also a matter warmly welcomed by the masses.

II

With the attention of the party Central Committee and of party and government leaders at all levels and thanks to the active efforts of the vast numbers of cadres and masses, great achievements were scored in this county-level direct election. The main achievements were:

1. County-level people's deputies trusted by the masses and fairly good leading bodies were elected. This strengthened the work of building political power. According to the statistics for 1,925 county-level units, with a total population of 743,780,575, the number of people's deputies elected was 595,345. On the average, 1 deputy was elected by 1,249 people. Of these deputies, workers accounted for 10.56 percent, peasants 47.61 percent, cadres 25.53 percent, intellectuals 8.44 percent and servicemen, patriotic personages and returned Overseas Chinese 7.86 percent. Women deputies accounted for 21.89 percent, while those who are not Communist Party members accounted for 33.15 percent of the total number of deputies elected. This manifests the nature of our country--a state of the people's democratic dictatorship, that is the dictatorship of the proletariat, led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

In electing leading bodies, all the localities earnestly implemented the organizational line formulated at the third plenary session of the party, respected the deputies' democratic rights, conducted repeated deliberations and consultations and adhered to the system of nominating more candidates than the number of those to be elected. They elected not only veteran cadres with rich experience but also cadres in the prime of life who were willing to work for the revolutionary cause, had specialized knowledge and were capable to fill positions in leading bodies. Statistics for the 1,925 county-level units show that a total of 44,995 members of leading bodies of political power at the county level were elected. Of them, 14.66 percent were graduates from institutions of higher learning, 14.19 percent were women, and 20.13 percent were cadres and people who were not members of the Communist Party. According to incomplete statistics, the average age of the members of people's government leading bodies for this term was generally 3.4 years lower than in the previous term. This means that county-level leading bodies have taken a gratifying step toward becoming a contingent of revolutionary, professionally competent, well-educated and young cadres.

Through direct election, the people elected deputies whom they trusted, and through the deputies, they elected fairly good leading bodies of political power at the county level. This manifests the fact that all power in our country belongs to the people. This will also have a positive effect on strengthening the close ties of the party and government with the people, on strengthening democratic centralism and on the building of a powerful socialist country.

2. The vast numbers of cadres and masses received an education on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and gained a stronger sense of responsibility as masters of their respective units. In this election all localities gave wide and deep-going publicity to the electoral law and the organic law on local people's congresses and local people's governments as well as to the relevant instructions issued by the party Central Committee. As a result, the basic guidelines for electoral work became in the main known to every household. Generally speaking, all localities abided by the law and respected the voters' democratic rights in the election. For this reason the broad masses of voters, highly valuing their democratic rights, participated actively in the voting. According to the statistics for the 1,925 county-level units, 415,161,210 people were registered as voters. Those who actually cast their votes numbered 400,888,810, accounting for 96.56 percent of the registered voters. Never before had there been such a high rate of participation in voting. In this regard, the broad masses said contentedly: "The flowers we grew ourselves are beautiful; the fruit trees we planted ourselves give us sweet fruits. A people's deputy should be elected by the people, and a people's country should be administered by the people." State power in our country fully embodies the superiority and the broad mass basis of our socialist democracy.

3. The vast numbers of cadres were tested by the masses and improved their democratic style and their relations with the masses. In this election the masses extensively appraised the cadres. Good cadres were commended whereas those with shortcomings and mistakes were criticized. In particular, the election system with the number of candidates more than the number of those to be elected provided an education for both the cadres who were elected as well as for those who lost in the election. In the opinion of many cadres, this election was like "looking in the mirror or attending a class" and enabled them to further understand the unity between responsibility to the higher authorities and responsibility to the masses. They said with deep emotion: "It will not do if there is a lack of the spirit of serving the people. There should be no deviation in implementing policies, and the style of 'what I say counts' is absolutely unacceptable." They said that they would serve the people still better and contribute to the program of the four modernizations. Following the election, a number of cadres went deep among the grassroots units to listen to the opinions of the masses and to do their best to solve urgent problems in production and the masses' everyday life that needed to be solved. As a result, a new look has appeared in the work in all fields.

4. Socialist national relations have been improved and developed and national unity has been strengthened. In the last election all minority nationality areas conscientiously implemented the "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses," the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments" and the party's policies on national equality and unity and on regional national autonomy. In the election minority nationalities with spoken and written languages used their own spoken and written languages as well as those in common use in the localities in order to facilitate the participation of voters of the various nationalities in the election. In assigning the number of deputies, national autonomous regions paid attention first to assigning the number of deputies of the autonomous nationalities concerned and afterward to assigning the number of deputies of Han and other minority nationalities in the regions. In areas inhabited by several nationalities, attention was paid generally to assigning the appropriate number of deputies of the various nationalities in the areas. The proportion of deputies of minority nationalities elected in autonomous regions is larger than that of the population of minority nationalities in the regions.

The election of leading bodies of political power at the county level in minority nationality regions has given expression to the minority nationalities' right as masters of their own affairs. The chiefs of leading bodies in autonomous counties (or autonomous banners) are all cadres of the autonomous nationalities concerned, with cadres of Han and other minority nationalities also constituting an appropriate proportion of the deputies in such leading bodies. In areas where minority nationalities live scattered or in compact communities, attention was also paid to electing cadres of minority nationalities into leading bodies. Thanks to the conscientious implementation of the party's policy on nationalities, the minority nationalities' rights to autonomy and national equality have been respected, thus strengthening national unity.

5. By consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front, representative figures of various quarters have been elected people's deputies or members of leading bodies of political power at the country level. In the last election many localities paid attention to implementing the party's policy concerning the united front and publicizing the role of patriotic personages, upper-strata national figures, personages of religious circles and returned Overseas Chinese in socialist revolution, socialist construction and the cause of reunifying the motherland. They paid attention to recommending such personages as candidates for people's deputies or members of leading bodies of political power at the county level. As a result, many representative figures were elected people's deputies or members of leading bodies of political power at the county level. According to the statistics for 1,925 county-level units, 2,326 such representative figures were elected members of leading bodies, accounting for 5.17 percent of the total. Thus, the party's policy on the united front has been further implemented.

6. In connection with the registration of voters, many localities redressed frameups and false and wrong cases. At the same time, the status of reformed landlords and rich peasants was changed according to law. The cases of others who had been deprived of their political rights were reexamined; labels which should be removed were removed, and they were given the right to vote. As a result, the number of those who have been deprived of their right to vote has been greatly reduced. The further implementation of the party's policies has aroused their enthusiasm and developed the political situation of stability and unity.

Although tremendous achievements have been made in the election, development has been uneven and there are still many problems. The major problems are:

First, lacking a democratic style and a concept of the legal system, leaders of some units did some things contrary to the "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses." For example, they arbitrarily deprived voters of their democratic rights; some leaders failed to respect the voters' democratic rights and arbitrarily increased or decreased the number of candidates for deputies; when their nominees were not elected, some individual leaders declared the elections invalid without authorization; and although candidates failed to get the majority of the electors' or deputies' votes, they were declared elected in some localities.

Second, in electing the chiefs of leading bodies some localities stressed their "special circumstances" held such elections in the name of "reaching unanimity through consultation," in the election the number of candidates was the same as that of those to be elected; or although the number of candidates was larger than that of those to be elected, the larger number of candidates served only as a foil.

Third, among the people's deputies elected in some localities there are too many Communist Party members and too few nonparty persons; there are far more men than women; there are many more cadres than members of the masses among the elected members of the leading bodies of county-level people's governments there are too few women and nonparty cadres.

Fourth, in order to elect more cadres as deputies, some localities designated small areas in which the offices directly under the county authority were located as electoral areas. In such electoral areas, a few dozen or just a few voters could elect one deputy.

Fifth, in some localities people's congresses could not be convened several months, half a year or even whole year after deputies had been elected because the leading bodies of political power at the county level had not yet been readjusted there.

After elections were held in some localities, some of the elected cadres were transferred. The masses complained a lot about this situation by saying: Thousands of votes are not as important as one transfer order; this is a practice of what the leadership says counts.

Some of the above-mentioned problems have been corrected. Attention is still to be paid to prevent such problems in future elections.

III

The cadres and masses have received a profound education in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and have learned a lot in the election. However, our country is still rather backward economically and culturally and still lacks a democratic habit due to the influence of feudalist ideas over the past several thousand years, the serious disruption of democracy and the legal system by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internal disorder, interference from erroneous leftist ideas and the influence of bourgeois democratic ideas, and inexperience since we have held county-level elections only for the first time. For these and other reasons, it is impossible to hold perfect socialist democratic elections only after one or two such county-level elections; it takes a long time of effort to do so. To consolidate and develop the achievements made in the elections and gradually develop socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, I will express the following views on future elections on the basis of the basic experiences gained in the last election:

1. The key to successfully holding elections lies in strengthening leadership over the work of holding elections and ensuring the implementation of the "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses" and the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments." Elections are a major event in the political life of the people throughout the country. Strengthening leadership in this regard means organizing and supporting the people to be masters of their own affairs and to build a new socialist life. It is suggested that leading organs at all levels put this work as an important item on their agendas, effectively strengthen their leadership and conscientiously study and solve problems encountered in elections. The candidates nominated by leading organs for members of county-level leading bodies should conform with those nominated by deputies; if they do not agree with each other, the opinion of the majority of deputies should be respected and the members of such leading bodies should be determined by election.

It is necessary to encourage party members and cadres to take the lead in studying and publicizing the "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses" and the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments" and to educate them to act in strict accordance with the law and to struggle against all illegal activities. It is essential to give overall consideration to and make all-round arrangements for elections, production and all other work.

2. It is necessary to give full scope to socialist democracy. Only by giving full scope to socialist democracy in holding elections can we guarantee the people's democratic rights as masters of their own affairs, arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses in building socialism and promote the development of the four modernizations.

In the last election there were many manifestations of individual arbitrary decisions and peremptory actions as well as of the influence of erroneous leftist ideas, and such manifestations seriously affected the holding of the election in some localities. To overcome the influence of such erroneous ideas, it is necessary to repeatedly conduct education in socialist democracy and the legal system throughout the entire process of the election in order to enable the cadres and masses to continuously enhance their understanding of the great significance of practicing socialist democracy. Particularly with regard to the two links--the nomination of candidates and the number of candidates being larger than that of the elected--it is essential to uphold the mass line, not to arbitrarily increase or decrease the number of candidates nominated by the voters and deputies and to determine the official candidates according to the opinion of the majority of voters and deputies. In electing the members of a leading body, the number of candidates must be larger than that of those to be elected.

Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are inseparable from each other. Democracy without the socialist legal system, party leadership, discipline and order is no socialist democracy. In the last election a very small number of persons, by using the opportunity of electing people's deputies to carry out so-called campaign activities, failed to abide by the socialist legal system, practiced anarchism and ultra-individualism, established secret ties, made statements confusing and poisoning people's minds and openly opposed the four basic principles. Such disruptive activities in violation of socialist democracy and the legal system run counter to the basic interests of the people throughout the country, and they must be resolutely opposed.

To give full scope to democracy, it is necessary to implement the principle of democratic centralism. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The unity of democracy and centralism, of freedom and discipline, constitutes our democratic centralism." Democracy and centralism can only be united and not separated. Only centralism based on democracy is centralism in the interests of the people and the state, and only democracy under centralized guidance is the socialist democracy the people need. It is therefore wrong to have only democracy without centralism or to stress centralism to the neglect of democracy in holding elections.

3. It is imperative to act according to law. The "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses" and the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments" are the legal bases for holding elections successfully. Whether or not the two laws are followed is the yardstick for judging whether an election is held well or poorly.

The "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses" and the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments" conform to our country's present conditions and reflect the wishes of the people throughout the country. It is therefore necessary to resolutely implement the two laws in holding elections and to perform our work well in the various stages of the elections. At the same time, leading members at all levels should pay close attention to illegal phenomena occurring in elections. On questions of ideology and understanding, it is necessary to strengthen education in the legal system in order to enable people to raise their understanding and conscientiously act according to law. Illegal practices must be corrected in good time. Those who deliberately sabotage the work of holding elections should be timely dealt with according to the seriousness of their individual cases.

4. In nominating and recommending candidates, attention should be paid to the following: first, in large and medium-sized cities and other places where necessary, the number of candidates recommended by the Chinese Communist Party, the various democratic parties and people's organizations may generally constitute about 10 percent of the total number of county-level deputies. Second, a proper ratio should be established among deputies representing various circles. The proportion should not be too high for Communist Party members, should not be too low for women and should be properly settled for the various other circles by the localities according to actual conditions. The ratio of deputies should not be set rigidly for the election districts. It should be settled through propaganda and education and by way of democratic consultation. To properly settle the ratio of deputies for the various circles, when necessary, candidates who are Communist Party members or cadres should display a spirit of modesty and yield to nonparty candidates from among the masses and male comrades should yield to female comrades. Third, responsible persons of party and government departments at the county level who need to take part in election at the grassroots level should be introduced by the county election commission to the election districts where they are better known in order to engage in election activities. However, they cannot be regarded as natural candidates [dang ran di dai biao hou xuan rew 3081 3544 4104 0108 5903 0230 6693 0086].

5. After the county People's Congress is held, it is necessary to consolidate and develop the results of election. Members of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and the leading body of the people's government at the county level should be relatively stable and not to be transferred freely. Necessary transfers must go through procedures prescribed by law. Suitable work should be arranged for cadres who fail to be elected, but not in the position they have run for. Attention should be paid to bringing into play the role of people's deputies. People's deputies should make use of every opportunity to convey and disseminate the guidelines of the People's Congress to their constituencies as quickly as possible, listen to the opinions and demands of their constituencies and help the government do a good job. A system should be established so that the deputies can perform their duties, putting an end to the phenomenon that deputies have no role to play when the People's Congress is not in session. As to how to bring into play the role of deputies, some places have set up small groups each representing a number of election districts, and separate contacts are maintained by Standing Committee members of the People's Congress with each small group. This is a practical way; practices differ from place to place. It is hoped that attention will be paid to summing up experience and improving work.

6. What is the beginning year for the term of the present county-level people's congresses? Experiments were conducted at typical units in the latter half of 1979 and the first half of 1980 for the county-level direct elections this time. Elections were fully underway in the latter half of last year, and most have been completed this year. Our view is that the term of the present county-level people's congresses should start uniformly from 1981 throughout the country.

Generally speaking, the election work throughout the country has been carried out rather well, and very great achievements have been made. It has played a positive role in improving our country's socialist democracy and legal system, strengthening the building of political power, reforming the system of cadre administration, turning the county-level people's congresses and their permanent organs into authoritative people's organs of power, realizing step by step direct democracy of the people in political power and social life at the grassroots level, arousing the initiative of the people of all nationalities in our country, developing the political situation of stability and unity, doing a good job in readjusting the national economy and accelerating the four modernizations program. We are confident that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and with the vigorous development of the economy, culture and science and technology in our country, our election system will surely be perfected step by step and our country will surely be built into a powerful modern socialist country which is highly democratic and highly cultured.

FURTHER ON STUDYING MAO ZEDONG'S WRITINGS

Spark Can Start Prairie Fire

HK110942 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 81 p 3

[Article in "Studying Comrade Mao Zedong's Writings" column by Han Yide [7281 0001 1795] and Li Shifang [2621 1102 5364]: "Restudying 'A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire'"]

[Text] "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire" was a long letter written by Comrade Mao Zedong in Gutian in Shanghang on 5 January, 1930. Proceeding from China's actual historical and social conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong made a Marxist-Leninist theoretical analysis on the basis of a firm proletarian revolutionary stand and correctly assessed the situation of the Chinese revolution at that time. He brought to light the inevitability of the development of "a single spark" of an armed independent regime of workers and peasants into a "prairie fire" and reached the conclusion that there would definitely be a revolutionary upsurge. With a high degree of revolutionary optimism, he also vividly pointed out: A high tide of revolution is not something illusory and unattainable. "It is like a ship far out at sea whose masthead can already be seen from the shore; it is like the morning sun in the East whose shimmering rays are visible from a high mountain top; it is like a child about to be born moving restlessly in its mother's womb." The practice of the Chinese revolution completely verified Comrade Mao Zedong's wise thesis, which was based on a scientific analysis.

In 1927, after the failure in the first revolutionary civil war, the rightist opportunists represented by Chen Duxiu were very disappointed and pessimistic about the prospects of revolution. They held that it was then only possible to carry out "legal struggles centered on the parliament." The idea of armed struggles led by an opposition party to build revolutionary bases thus fell into the quagmire of liquidationism. On the other hand, however, some comrades denied that the revolutionary situation was at a low ebb. They wrongly held that China's revolutionary situation was "continuously rising to an upsurge." They organized armed riots in the cities which had no hope of victory and thus continuously impeded our revolutionary strength. These two ideological trends were reflected in the struggles in the revolutionary base in the Jinggangshan Mountains. Some comrades, represented by the leaders of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee at that time, denounced the independent regime in the Hunan-Jiangxi border region as conservatism and retreatism. They held that the enemy was "terribly shaky" and "extremely panicky" and demanded that the Red Army divide its forces and attack the major cities. The sort of putschism resulted in the August defeat in the Hunan-Jiangxi border region in 1928. When the revolution was at a temporary low ebb, some people also felt that they had an "uncertain future" and put forth the pessimistic view of "how long can we keep the Red Flag flying?" They did not have the profound concept of establishing a Red political regime nor the profound concept of promoting a revolutionary upsurge throughout the country through a consolidation and expansion of this Red political regime. They opposed doing the arduous work of establishing a political regime and penetratingly carry out land reform. They held that it was a "futile effort" to do the arduous work of establishing a political regime when a revolutionary upsurge was still remote. They also put forth "their theory that we must first win over the masses on a country-wide scale and in all regions and then establish political power." They were thus actually advocating a "roving-rebel ideology" of "conducting merely guerrilla warfare moving from prefecture to prefecture" and continued fighting wherever they went. A representative figure of people holding this kind of pessimistic view was Lin Biao, who was commander of the first column of the Fourth Red Army at that time. His pessimistic views were most consciously exposed at the Ruijin conference of the front committee of the Fourth Red Army in May 1929. This letter by Comrade Mao Zedong was in fact a reply to Lin Biao's letter. He discussed with him an assessment of the current situation and criticized his pessimistic ideas.

In this long letter, Comrade Mao Zedong continued to profoundly analyze the local agrarian economy and the splitist and exploitative policies of the imperialists in carving out spheres of influence as well as the accompanying protracted and continuous tangled warfare among the warlords and noted that they constituted the fundamental conditions for the existence and development of an armed independent regime of workers and peasants. He specifically pointed out that "in semicolonial China the establishment and expansion of the Red Army, the guerrilla forces and the Red areas is the highest form of peasant struggle under the leadership of the proletariat, the inevitable outcome of the growth of the semicolonial peasant struggle and undoubtedly the most important factor in accelerating the revolutionary high tide throughout the country." This scientific conclusion further gave a Marxist theoretical interpretation of a strategic change of marching toward the Jinggangshan Mountains. With an expansion of the area of the independent political regime and the development of the political regime, land reform and armed struggles, it also marked the gradual formation of Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on an armed independent regime of workers and peasants, and the profound concept of a Red political regime was established.

Comrade Mao Zedong also further pointed out that putschism and pessimism had developed because "some comrades in our party still did not know how to appraise the current situation correctly and how to settle the attendant question of what action to take." Comrades who suffer from revolutionary impetuosity "overestimated the subjective forces of the revolution and underestimated the forces of the counterrevolution." In the end, such an appraisal led to putschism. On the other hand, "underestimating the subjective forces of the revolution and overestimating the forces of the counterrevolution" would also be certain to lead to pessimism and shakiness. This profoundly explained the significance of a correct appraisal of the revolutionary situation.

How can we correctly appraise the revolutionary situation? It is necessary that "when we look at a thing, we examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." What we mean by examining the essence of a thing is that we must master its basic trend of development. The "spark" referred to the situation of the revolutionary forces at that time, and "a prairie fire" referred to its basic trend of development. If we cannot see through the appearance of a thing and master its essence, it will be possible that we are confused by certain superficial phenomena at a critical turning point in the development of the situation. During the initial period of the independent regime in the Hunan-Jiangxi border region, the pessimists represented by Lin Biao were only able to see the apparently strong side of the enemy. When they were defeated in battle or encircled or pursued by strong enemy forces, they often unwittingly generalized and exaggerated their momentary, specific and limited situation as though the situation in China and the world as a whole gave no cause for optimism, and they lost their confidence in the future of revolutionary victories and the struggle for the building of the independent regime. This ideological trend became a serious hindrance to the consolidation and development of an armed independent regime of workers and peasants.

People who held pessimistic views seized on the appearance and brushed aside the essence of things "because they had not made a scientific analysis of the essence of the overall situation." In this long letter, Comrade Mao Zedong made use of the scientific method of dialectical materialism, firmly grasped the essential question of "whether the contradictions leading to a revolutionary high tide were really developing," and profoundly analyzed the development and changes in the various class contradictions in the international and domestic scenes. He held that the contradictions and struggles between the Chinese people and the imperialists, feudal warlords and the landlord class would certainly become even more serious and acute. It was exactly on this basis of analysis that Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "All China is littered with dry faggots which will soon be aflame." He noted that the high tide of revolution against the imperialists, the warlords and the landlords would definitely come.

Marxism tells us that in the process of development of things, despite the intricate and volatile situations, there are generally some factors which are playing a constant role and some others which are not playing a constant role. The fundamental trend of the development of things is determined by factors which play a long-term role. The cause which the CCP has struggled for is a just one and is in line with the objective laws of social development. The CCP has worked for the happiness of the majority of people and has always stood on the side of the people. These are in fact the factors which are playing a long-term role in the Chinese revolution. Therefore, we must establish on this basis our confidence to make further progress, encourage our will to struggle and unswervingly carry the cause of the Chinese revolution through to the end.

The history of our party's struggles over the past 60 years has eloquently demonstrated the correctness of Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific analysis of the development of the Chinese revolution. The CCP has developed from its some 50 party members when it was first established into a large party of 39 million party members. The "spark" of an armed independent regime of workers and peasants of the past has now become a powerful socialist country standing like a giant in the world. However, furthering our cause has by no means been plain sailing. After our revolution won a country-wide victory, because of the party's lack of experience in leading socialist revolution and construction and Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes during his later years, our party's guiding ideology deviated one time from the correct direction. This resulted in faults in our work and even the serious leftist mistakes like the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution," which lasted for a long time and affected the overall situation, bringing misfortune and calamities to the party and the people. In the fact of the party's mistakes and our temporary difficulties, some people have inevitably felt perplexed and had a wrong conception that it seemed that socialism is not so superior. They have also felt skeptical about the future of communism. In this circumstance, we feel particularly intimate as we restudy the article "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire." Although there has been a tremendous change in today's situation, the stand, views and methods promulgated by Comrade Mao Zedong in analyzing situations and observing problems have remained fresh. Under the guidance of the resolution of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, they will help us in scientifically observing the current situation in its real essence and in correctly handling success and failure and achievements and difficulties. They will help us understand that our party's mistakes and setbacks are merely a transitory phenomenon and a little tortuous bend on our road of progress. Nonetheless, we have summed up our experiences and trained our people through our failures and mistakes. Our ranks of cadres are getting even more mature, the superiority of the socialist system has been manifested to an even greater degree, and the morale of the party, the army and the people has been raised even higher to work for the prosperity of the motherland. These are the factors that will play a long-term role.

Despite the fact that there will still be faults and shortcomings in our work and there will be many difficulties lying in front of us, we have opened up the road for forging victoriously ahead. Under the leadership of the party, we will definitely strengthen our confidence and struggle to gradually build our country into a modern, powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization!

On 'Oppose Book Worship'

HK030843 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Luo Kuang [5012 0562] in "Studying Mao Zedong's Works" column: "Uphold the Materialist Ideological Line--Studying 'Oppose Book Worship'" --capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In May 1930, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote an article entitled "Oppose Book Worship." This was the earliest article on opposing dogmatism written by Comrade Mao Zedong. This article profoundly expounded investigation and study as the basic method of Marxism, put forth the scientific thesis of "no investigation, no right to speak" and systematically explained the basic principle and principal method of investigation and study. Although this article was written more than 50 years ago, studying it again today still produces a sense of freshness and intimacy.

In the article "Oppose Book Worship," Comrade Mao Zedong explained many fundamental problems of Marxism on the subject of investigation and study.

ON HOW TO CORRECTLY HANDLE THE QUESTION OF "BOOK WORSHIP" IN MARXISM: Marxism is the theoretical basis of our party. It is a powerful ideological weapon for transforming the subjective world and objective world. How do we correctly handle Marxism? Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that we must understand clearly these two questions of why Marxism is correct and how can we consider ourselves as having really mastered Marxism. On the former question he pointed out: "When we say Marxism is correct, it is certainly not because Marx was a 'prophet' but because his theory has been proved correct in our practice and in our struggle. We need Marxism in our struggle. In our acceptance of his theory no such formalistic or mystical notion as that of 'prophecy' ever enters our minds." On the latter question, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Of course we should study Marxist books, but this study must be integrated with our country's actual conditions." We can clearly see that Comrade Mao Zedong strongly stressed that the study of Marxism must be permeated with the principle of combining theory with practice. It must proceed from reality and must be good at applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing and solving problems. Dogmatism however is just the opposite. Dogmatists regard Marxism as an immutable dogma. They hold that by merely reciting by rote certain sentences from Marxist books they will be able to solve all problems in the revolutionary struggle. This kind of split between the subjective and objective and separation of theory from practice is precisely the source of all opportunist ideas.

ON THE QUESTION OF ADHERING TO THE MATERIALIST IDEOLOGICAL LINE IN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY AND WIPE OUT IDEALISM. The fundamental point of the proletarian world outlook is to respect objective facts and to understand and transform the world in accordance with the original features of the objective world. This requires us "not to rely on lifeless books but on facts that exist objectively. We must digest the material in detail and, guided by the general principles of Marxism-Leninism, draw correct conclusions from it." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3 p 759) This is the basic standpoint of adhering to the Marxist ideological line. However, the dogmatists have precisely disobeyed Marxism on this fundamental question. They have never been willing to carry out a systematic and careful investigation and study of actual conditions. They hold that anything printed in "books" can be copied in full and everything will be fine. In "Oppose Book Workship," Comrade Mao Zedong resolutely opposed this kind of unwillingness to carry out investigations and study of actual conditions in China as well as the various teachings which did not integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He solemnly pointed out: "Just try to appraise the political situation or guide the struggle without making any investigation, and you will see whether or not such appraisal or guidance is groundless and idealist and whether or not it will lead to opportunist or putschist errors. Certainly it will." This means that the source of leftist and rightist mistakes is idealism. He further pointed out: "We must wipe out idealism and guard against all opportunist and putschist errors before we can succeed in winning over the masses and defeating the enemy. The only way to wipe out idealism is to make the effort and investigate the actual situation." These statements made by Comrade Mao Zedong are still of actual significance to us today in adhering to the materialist ideological line reaffirmed by the third plenary session, in carrying out large-scale investigation and study and in opposing all kinds of materialism in order to guarantee the implementation of the correct political line and organizational line put forward since the third plenary session.

ON THE QUESTION OF MASTERING THE LAWS GOVERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THINGS AND CARRYING OUT WORK ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVE LAW BY MEANS OF INVESTIGATION AND STUDY. In "Oppose Book Worship" Comrade Mao Zedong strongly stressed that the purpose of carrying out investigation and study is to find out the objective law governing the development of things and solving problems. It is not an easy matter to understand the laws of things or to use these laws to guide our actions, because they can neither be seen nor touched. This requires us to go deep into reality and acquaint ourselves with the conditions existing in things, their relations in various aspects and the trend of their development and changes before we can understand the essence of things and discover the laws governing them.

To achieve this goal, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly emphasized the need to have a materialist and dialectical standpoint. To have a materialist standpoint means that we must respect objective facts. One is one and two is two, and we must neither exaggerate it nor reduce it. Black is black and white is white, and we must not turn them upside down. Furthermore, we must not use our subjective imagination in place of objective facts or "criticize this and condemn that when we have only seen the surface of things or minor details." To have a dialectical standpoint requires us not to use an idolated, static and one-sided standpoint but to use a developmental, interrelated and comprehensive standpoint to study problems in investigation and study. We must handle properly such a series of questions as individual and general, relative and absolute, essence and phenomenon, quantity and quality and history and fact.

For the sake of correctly understanding the condition of objective reality and mastering the laws governing the development of things, Comrade Mao Zedong in "Oppose Book Worship" also stressed the need of integrating investigation with study and of not overemphasizing one thing to the neglect of the other. If we only carry out investigation without carrying out study and list a mass of figures and phenomena, "the results of the investigation are therefore as trivial as a grocer's accounts, or resemble the many strange tales a country bumpkin hears when he comes to town, or like a distant view of a populous city from a mountain top. This kind of investigation is of little use and cannot achieve our main purpose." Similarly, if we only carry out study without carrying out investigation, we will be like a person racking his brains, or together with a group closeted up in a room, talking big and loud and making all sorts of plans. The outcome of this is, the more they "study," the worse the result will be, and they are bound to arrive at a wrong solution and a wrong idea. Therefore, investigation and study must complement and promote each other. We must not only fully carry out investigation and amass a great deal of useful information, but we must also carry out the work of "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside" on the materials available. Only in this way can we expose the laws of things and understand the "actual condition of things."

ON THE QUESTION OF HAVING FAITH IN THE MASSES AND RELYING ON THE MASSES IN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY. In "Oppose Book Worship," Comrade Mao Zedong showed infinite confidence in the wisdom and strength of the masses. He called on the comrades engaged in leadership work: "Get moving on your two legs, go to the rounds of every section placed under your charge and 'inquire into everything,' as Confucius did." He suggested that investigation and study must be carried out among all kinds of people. Not only must we look up the activists and the people in the middle to acquaint ourselves with conditions, but we must also look up the backward elements and people with different views to acquaint ourselves with conditions. When holding investigation meetings, we must not feel ashamed to ask and learn from people below and we must become willing pupils. We must carry out "discussion-type" investigation. In this way, the masses will speak honestly and not just say polite things. We must not merely listen to things that are pleasant to hear or see things that are good. We must also listen to dissenting and opposing views and see things that are bad as well as failures. The method of arriving at a subjective conclusion before carrying out investigation and then collecting examples and filling in materials within this "framework" is a typical idealist manifestation of playing tricks on the masses. "Conclusions invariably come after investigation and not before." This celebrated dictum of Comrade Mao Zedong should become the maxim for all our revolutionaries.

At present, in conscientiously studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, the restudy of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Oppose Book Worship" is of important theoretical significance as well as actual significance.

The study of this article will enable us to more clearly understand from historical and actual conditions the grave danger of "book worship" to the cause of the revolution. "Book worship" undermines the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and combining theory with practice. It ossifies the minds of the people, deprives them of independent thought and stifles their creativity. Consequently, some of the comrades only sit in their office and listen to reports or sign documents. They indiscriminately copy everything, mechanically follow every word and automatically transmit the instructions of the upper level. They are never willing to move their feet and go the rounds of every section placed under their charge for investigation and study or to proceed from actual conditions in their own unit or locality, use their brains, ask questions and solve problems. This blind and one-sided implementation of the instructions of the upper level without asking any questions is precisely what Comrade Mao Zedong had strongly criticized in former years. They are actually not genuinely implementing the instructions of the upper level but opposing the instructions of the upper level, or engaging in most ingenious ways of holding up the instructions of the upper level.

The study of this article will also help us to further correct our ideological line and heighten our consciousness of working for the four modernizations with one heart. In the new historical period, our party is faced with the magnificent task of socialist modernization centered on economic construction. To fulfill this glorious and arduous historical mission, our Chinese communists and all revolutionaries must have not only the heroic aspiration of "creating a new situation in struggle" but also the realistic spirit of properly integrating the universal principle of Marxism with the concrete condition of the Chinese revolution. We must go deep into reality and conscientiously develop investigation and study so as to better acquaint ourselves with China's national condition. This is precisely the prerequisite for achieving the above goal and also the key to having the right to speak in work and exercising correct leadership. Naturally, it is necessary to make changes in investigation and study under the new historical condition. However, the principles and methods for making a success of investigation and study advanced by Comrade Mao Zedong in "Oppose Book Worship" are still a valuable asset to us today. They deserve to be inherited and carried forward by us.

XINSHIQI ARTICLE DISCUSSES MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK201120 Beijing XINSHIQI in Chinese No 7, Jul 81 pp 2-4

[Article by Lu Zhichao [4151 0037 6389]: "Correctly Understand and Deal With Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] How should we understand and treat Mao Zedong Thought? This is a question people are deeply concerned with. It is also a major question which has an important bearing on our party and the smooth progress of our socialist cause. Conscientiously studying and grasping the essence of the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are of great importance to every revolutionary.

Mao Zedong Thought Is a Crystallization of the Collective Wisdom of the CCP

We cannot correctly understand Mao Zedong Thought without understanding the history of its formation and development and the great guiding role it has played in the Chinese revolution. We all understand that the Chinese revolution has been advancing over a tortuous course. Our victory is great, but it has been by no means easily won. Without a revolutionary and scientific guiding ideology, it would have been impossible to change a semicolonial, semifeudal old China into a socialist new China, to liberate the disaster-ridden Chinese people and to march along the road to building a modern socialist power. In the history of China over the past century, we tried every bourgeois method to save the country, but each ended in failure. Only the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism has shown us how to understand and resolve the various contradictions in China and has guided the Chinese revolution to victory and good prospects.

Of course, it was by no means an easy task to apply Marxism-Leninism in the Chinese revolution. Old China was a large Eastern semicolonial, semifeudal country. Marxism-Leninism has provided us with the general principles for making democratic revolution and socialist revolution under the leadership of the proletariat. However, it could in no way provide us with a readymade recipe for making revolution. The people had to try to find and create a specific road under the leadership of the CCP.

The history in which the Chinese revolution gradually achieved victory under the leadership of the CCP is also the history in which the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism were integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative, were strongly opposed to the erroneous tendency of dogmatizing Marxism-Leninism, a tendency which prevailed in our party during the international communist movement in the last 1920's and the early 1930's. They insisted on applying the basic Marxist principles in the practice of the Chinese revolution, on deciding our revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with China's actual conditions and on finding a correct revolutionary path by drawing both positive and negative experiences and lessons from the practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought was gradually formed and developed in the course of this struggle.

This shows that Mao Zedong Thought is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China and is a part of the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism. Of course, we cannot say that Mao Zedong Thought marks a new stage in the development of Marxism. The exaggerated views prevailing during the "Great Cultural Revolution" do not tally with reality. However, Mao Zedong Thought has enriched the treasure house of Marxist ideology with a series of scientific theories regarding the Chinese revolution. It is also wrong if we overlook this point.

This also shows that Mao Zedong Thought is not the thought of Comrade Mao Zedong himself. Instead, it is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CCP. It has been acquired through the efforts of a large number of martyrs and revolutionaries in arduous struggle, bloodshed and sacrifice. It is the produce of the struggle waged by the revolutionaries of the older generations and the broad masses of party members and cadres. Of course, Comrade Mao Zedong is the most outstanding example of those who successfully applied Marxism in solving China's practical problems. He played an important part in founding and summarizing this ideology. Thus, we call this ideology Mao Zedong Thought.

As a scientific summary of the experiences of the CCP's revolutionary struggle over the past several decades, Mao Zedong Thought has very rich contents. It is not just an enumeration of some specific arguments or some specific phrases, but a comprehensive scientific ideology. It includes a series of theories, principles and scientific modes of thought and work governing the Chinese revolution and construction.

Mao Zedong Thought is a valuable spiritual asset of our party and people. At present, some people underestimate or even reject the universal principles of Marxism. To them, it seems that Marxism is no longer popular. Others prattle Marxism without regard to China's history and its present conditions. These people will inevitably adopt erroneous views on various questions. This shows that we must clearly understand the status and the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution and that we must unwaveringly uphold the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in thought and deed.

Differentiate Mao Zedong Thought From the Mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong Made During His Later Years

Some people say: As Comrade Mao Zedong himself made mistakes during his later years, how can we now uphold Mao Zedong Thought? People holding this view are mixing up Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made during his last years. Our party is willing to admit honestly that Comrade Mao Zedong made gross mistakes during the last years of his revolutionary activities, primarily during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Theoretically speaking, his mistakes were mainly expressed in the thesis he put forth when starting the "Great Cultural Revolution," that is, the thesis of "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

This thesis holds that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie remained the principal contradiction in our society after the basic completion of the socialist transformation and that this contradiction would continue to exist throughout the historical period of socialism. Thus, it was necessary to "take class struggle as the key link" and to continuously carry out such "great political revolutions" as the "Great Cultural Revolution" in which one class would overthrow another. He also made the mistake of being subjective and overanxious to achieve quick results in economic and construction work. Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" brought about great losses to our country and mishaps to our people. Of course, Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes due to various reasons. Theoretically speaking, in many ways he became more and more divorced from reality, from the masses and from the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism in his later years. He put forth some erroneous viewpoints which violated the principle--which he himself repeatedly stressed in the past--of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He also violated many of the correct conclusions drawn by himself. Therefore, we must not regard these mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong as the mistakes of Mao Zedong Thought. Instead, we must make a distinction between them. Our party has led the discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and has criticized the guiding principle of the "two whatevers." Since the third plenary session, it has energetically advocated the emancipation of the mind and has turned chaos into order. The party seeks to emancipate the people's minds from the personality cult and modern superstition which have prevailed for a long time, to use practice as the criterion for testing truth, to examine and correct the leftist mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong and to turn the party's principles and policies and the people's thinking to the correct track of proceeding from reality, seeking truth from facts and integrating Marxism-Leninism with China's situation. Therefore, we have tried to criticize and correct the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years because we want to recover the original features of Mao Zedong Thought.

Mao Zedong Thought does not include Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes. Some people say this is not easy to understand. In fact, this is not difficult to understand. The key lies in the idea that we should not adhere to the erroneous viewpoint that "every sentence contains truth." Instead, we should look upon Mao Zedong Thought as a revolutionary scientific ideology. It is possible for a man to found or develop a scientific ideology and violate some parts of it later. This occurs frequently in history. However, it is essential that we regard the founding of the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought as the greatest contribution Comrade Mao Zedong made to our party and the Chinese revolution. It will continue to play a guiding role in our action for a long time to come. The mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later year can be corrected and our party is gradually correcting them. Thus, from a historical point of view, these mistakes only represent a temporary phenomenon.

How Should We Correctly Understand the Upholding of Mao Zedong Thought

Some people say that Mao Zedong Thought was primarily formed during the period of democratic revolution. Most of its contents were aimed at carrying out the tasks of the past. They are no longer able to guide our present and future modernization program. This view is also wrong.

First, although Mao Zedong Thought was formed in the stage of democratic revolution, it has continued to develop with the times. It not only clearly states the tasks of the past, it also contains some theories which are of realistic significance today such as the theory of the people's democratic dictatorship; the analysis of social contradictions of different natures in the socialist society; the theory on the correct handling of contradictions among the people; the ideology of achieving economic construction and of industrializing China in accordance with its actual conditions; and the principles on the correct handling of various relationships in the economic construction and on the mobilization of all positive factors to serve the socialist cause. They all play a direct guiding role in our present socialist, political and economic construction.

Second, in Mao Zedong Thought there are many scientific principles, basic viewpoints and basic policies which are of far-reaching significance. These include the theories on party building, army building, the people's war, strategy and tactics, the revolutionary strategic policies of fighting against the enemy, and the principles and policies governing ideological work, communist moral education, relations among various nationalities and relations with foreign countries. We should continue to observe and implement them in various areas of work. In dealing with the complicated struggles abroad and at home and in solving the difficult problems we face in the areas of party building, army building, united front work ideological work and education inside and outside the party, we must adhere to the relevant principles of Mao Zedong Thought, and enrich and develop it by integrating it with reality. In fact, since the third plenary session, the party has been doing so while formulating and implementing the various principles and policies.

Third, a considerably large part of Mao Zedong Thought deals with the theories and policies of new democratic revolution and socialist transformation. Of course, we cannot mechanically implement the theories and policies in this area but we must continue to learn from them. This is because the past cannot be cut off from the present. Without understanding the past and without correctly understanding Chinese society and the nature and the law of development in the Chinese revolution, we will have difficulty in understanding our present society and our present tasks. Some young people do not have a good understanding of the superiority of China's socialist system and the necessity of party leadership. Some of them even hold erroneous views. This is because they know too little about the history of the Chinese revolution.

Fourth, the basic principles and spirit of Mao Zedong Thought and the methods of thinking and work expounded and embodied in it have enriched and developed the Marxist epistemology and dialectics. These are the important things we must always remember and uphold. The integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution is the basic principle of Mao Zedong Thought. Conscientiously implementing the principles of Mao Zedong Thought on seeking truth from facts, on the mass line, on maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and on self-reliance as well as its scientific modes of thought and work will be of great significance in doing a good job in various areas today.

Marxism was founded more than a century ago. It was based on the conditions in Europe. Leninism was founded more than 50 years ago, and it was based primarily on the conditions in Russia. However, Marxism-Leninism has not been outdated. Instead, it is still radiating the brilliance of truth. Its stand, viewpoints and methods and its basic principles are still the theoretical basis guiding our ideology. The scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought was founded in the Chinese territory and under modern conditions. How can we say that it is no longer of any realistic significance?

From the angle of world outlook and the most basic principles, Mao Zedong Thought is identical with Marxism-Leninism. Without grasping the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, it would be difficult to understand and master Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, in studying Mao Zedong Thought, we must at the same time study Marxism-Leninism. The study of Marxism-Leninism cannot be replaced by the study of Mao Zedong Thought. Our slogan is uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Of course, we should not adopt a dogmatic attitude toward both Mao Zedong Thought and Marxism-Leninism and apply them mechanically. We should not only refrain from repeating the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made during his later years, but should also avoid copying the scientific principles and conclusions of Mao Zedong Thought mechanically. We are strongly opposed to the erroneous attitude of the "two whatevers." We advocate the integration of theory with practice. There are many new situations and new problems before us. Many of them have not been met or correctly solved by Comrade Mao Zedong himself. Thus, it is necessary for us to understand and solve them in practice in accordance with the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must also continue to sum up new experiences, and enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with new conclusions. Only when we adopt this correct attitude can we genuinely uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON INDEPENDENCE, SELF-RELIANCE

HK040610 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Song Yangyan [1345 7402 8827]: "Comprehensively Understand and Implement the Policy of Maintaining Independence and Achieving Rejuvenation Through Self-Reliance"]

[Text] Maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance is a strategic policy always advocated and upheld by Comrade Mao Zedong and is one of the living spirits of Mao Zedong Thought.

Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the theoretical basis of the policy of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance. From a Marxist standpoint, history is created by the masses of the people. The histories of various countries should be created by their own people and the destinies and problems of the people of all countries can only be decided on and solved by their own people. This is an important law of social development.

In leading the Chinese people in carrying out the prolonged struggle of the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong unswervingly upheld the policy of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance. Comrade Mao Zedong opposed the erroneous tendency of making Marxism a dogma and deifying the Comintern resolutions and the experience of the Soviet Union prevailing in the international communist movement and in our party in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Integrating Marx's universal truth on the proletarian revolution with the actual conditions of semicolonial and semifeastal China, Comrade Mao Zedong charted the course of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally winning countrywide victory, a course suited to China's national condition. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, particularly during the hard years, the enemy pursued a policy of "burning all, killing all and looting all" in our various base areas and the KMT blockaded us by repeated encirclement campaigns, thus putting us in a very difficult position financially and economically. At this time, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed that if we talked about maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance in the past, then, under these circumstances, we should all the more uphold this policy. By adhering to this policy, our army could engage not only in fighting but also in production, and the civilians could engage not only in production but also in fighting. Due to "doing things ourselves and having ample food and clothing," we overcame numerous difficulties on the road of advance and won one victory after another in the revolution and the war. After winning the war of resistance against Japan, the KMT, instigated and backed by U.S. imperialism, wantonly launched a civil war, and we were charged with the important tasks of defeating the domestic and foreign reactionaries and liberating the whole of China. At this time, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly admonished all of us to fulfill these tasks by asking, "On what basis should we rest our policy?" It has "to rest on the basis of our own strength." "We can defeat all reactionaries, at home and abroad, by relying on the forces we have organized." (ibid., vol 4, p 1,030) [as published] In the long course of the new democratic revolution, the reason why we could surmount numerous difficulties, win one victory after another, lift the three big mountains off the backs of the Chinese people, defeat Japanese imperialist aggression, wipe out the KMT reactionaries and realize the course of encircling the cities from the countryside, finally winning countrywide victory, and eventually founding the PRC under the people's democratic dictatorship is inseparable from our adherence to the policy of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance.

After the founding of the PRC, instead of indiscriminately and mechanically copying and imitating the works of Marx and Lenin and the experience of the Soviet Union, and proceeding from China's realities, Comrade Mao Zedong continued to uphold the policy of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance, gained experience in the socialist transformation, in particular the unique and creative experience in transforming capitalist industry and commerce, and also scored substantial achievements in socialist construction.

On his "On the Ten Major Relationships" and other works, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed over and over again that we should proceed from the fact that China is a large agricultural country and carry out the socialist construction by following our own road of construction in the light of the principle of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance. For instance, on the question of industrialization, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that we should take agriculture as the foundation of the economy, correctly handle the relationship between heavy industry on the one hand and agriculture and light industry on the other and attach due importance to the role of the latter, vigorously promote the latter's development and develop heavy industry on the basis of developed agriculture and light industry. Comrade Mao Zedong held that this way was suited to China's conditions and to realizing China's industrialization. For a variety of reasons, although these tentative ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong were not put into effect during his lifetime, the policies put forth by him are undoubtedly correct. In a large socialist country with a huge population and vast area like ours, to accomplish industrialization and to achieve the four modernizations in the future, we should appropriately, and in a planned way solve problems by primarily and chiefly relying on the strength of the working people of our own country, that is, fully utilize all the country's scientific and technological achievements and natural resources that can be utilized and rely on the national accumulation.

We assert that if a country like ours cherishes an illusion about and counts on a foreign magical force for solving its problems instead of proceeding from its own realities and relying on its own strength to solve them, it is doomed to failure. Therefore, the firm adherence to the policy of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance during this period of time not only is the spiritual strength for us to accomplish the four modernizations, but also must be our creative action, a solid, resolute and indomitable action. With this spirit and action, socialist construction will surely have vitality and an inexhaustible source of strength.

According to the experience of our revolution and construction, the fundamental points of the policy of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance must include the following facts: each proletarian should integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the country's concrete practice by proceeding from the realities of the country, thus charting the course suited to the peculiarities of our revolution and construction; believe in the inexhaustible creative power of the masses, resolutely rely on the masses and identify himself with the masses, overcome and surmount all difficulties and obstacles on the road of revolution and construction; utilize the local or national resources in a full, effective and planned way, tap every potential, mobilize all positive factors and do as good a job of the work of revolution or construction as possible.

However, it must be emphatically pointed out here that upholding the policy maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance does not mean that we should close the country to international intercourse and practise a closed-door policy. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Our policy is that we should learn the strong points of all nations and countries, and learn all really beneficial things in politics, economics, science, technology, literature and art. However, we must study things by analyzing them and being discriminating, and not learn things blindly, copy everything indiscriminately and transplant everything mechanically." (ibid, vol 5 p 285) [as published] After the smashing of the "gang of four," in particular since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee decided to pursue an open-door policy. This is entirely correct. Marxism holds that the development of large industry and the formation of a capitalist world market has "made the production and consumption of all countries internationalized in nature" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 1, p 254), and the invention of a new machine or the adoption of a new kind of technique by a country would rapidly exert an influence on other countries.

Of course, the internationalization of production and consumption caused by capitalism was based on the exploitation of the backward countries by the advanced ones and that of the colonies by the Western countries. We oppose this exploitation. But we must acknowledge the promotional role of this internationalization of production and consumption in the development of the economy and use this promotional role on the basis of maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance. Marxism also holds that every nation or country in the world has its strong and weak points, and in the development of the history of mankind, every nation or country must learn from others' strong points to offset its weaknesses in an attempt to develop itself. At present, we are in the period of socialist construction, and at the same time we are a developing country with a comparatively backward economy, science and technology. In such circumstances, if we do not learn from foreign countries, refuse to utilize foreign aid and the introduction of foreign capital and new foreign technology, shut our eyes and close our ears to, and show no interest in, the new standards and achievements reached and made in some countries in the world, but base everything only on our own experience and begin and stick to our own ways of doing things, we are bound to get half the result with twice the effort by "weaving a cocoon around ourselves." All this is detrimental to the development of our socialist cause. Science and technology in every country are created by workers, peasants and intellectuals, and are the crystallization of the wisdom of mankind. They have no class character. They can serve not only capitalism and the bourgeoisie, but also socialism and the workers and peasants. Regarding the business management methods of the capitalist countries, we can also absorb those which are scientific in nature and use them to serve socialist construction. If we acknowledge our backwardness and refuse to continue to lag behind, then, we can adopt the "policy of bringing them here," and master them as soon as possible. For this reason, so long as we are willing and good at modestly learning from the good experiences and techniques of various forms from the foreign countries, making foreign things serve China, and transforming them and blazing new trails, we will assuredly accelerate China's scientific and technological development, improve our modern equipment, train our contingent of scientists and technical personnel, speed up the pace of our construction in all fields, and on this basis, correspondingly raise the material and cultural standard of living of the people. None of these are in contradiction to maintaining independence and achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance. Instead, they are precisely what is needed in strengthening the national power and enhancing our ability to maintain independence and achieve rejuvenation through self-reliance.

ZHANG JINGFU VISITS ANHUI COMMUNE'S COTTON MILL

OW101417 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Responsible persons of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government, including Comrades Zhang Jingfu, Zhou Zijian, Meng Jiaqin and Huang Yu, arrived at the (Changning) commune cotton mill in Feidong County on the morning of 9 September to offer on-the-spot guidance and help solve problems concerning raw materials, funds and marketing.

The (Changning) commune cotton mill was established toward the end of last year to meet the needs of national readjustment. It was set up with the assistance of technicians from Shanghai and other places within a short period of time and against great difficulties. It now has 14 weaving machines and 120 staffers and workers. This year it accepted an order of 24,000 towels for export. By the end of August, some 15,600 towels had been made. Its products go to Southeast Asian countries.

After arriving at the mill, Comrades Zhang Jingfu, Zhou Zijian and other comrades had cordial talks with the mill's cadres and workers, inquired about production conditions in great detail, praised their pioneering spirit and, regarding problems concerning raw materials, funds and marketing, consulted with responsible comrades of units concerned directly under the provincial authorities and decided on measures to solve these problems.

ECONOMIC TRIBUNAL SENTENCES SMUGGLERS IN FUJIAN

OW131948 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Report by Fujian station reporter]

[Text] The economic tribunal of the Xiamen Municipal Intermediate People's Court today held an open trial in the municipality on a serious smuggling case. It sentenced (Li Cuandai), principal offender in the case and owner of the Hong Kong smuggling boat "Guan Da Li," to 8 years in prison and (Li Chiji) and (Li Guanyou), two co-offenders in the case, to 3 and 2 years in prison respectively. Two other co-offenders, (Feng Huaxi) and (Liang Jinrui), were sentenced to detention for 6 months. The seized smuggled goods, valued at more than 3 million yuan and the "Guan Da Li," the fishing boat used in the smuggling, were confiscated. Last December, in collusion with Hong Kong smugglers, (Li Guandai) and the other offenders hired some people to operate the fishing boat "Guan Da Li" for smuggling a number of foreign products, including 600 television sets, more than 63,900 wristwatches, 7,000 radio-tape recorders and a number of electric sewing machines. The boat was seized by our customs' anti-smuggling team on the waters near the coast of Jinjiang, Fujian.

The smuggling activity of (Li Guandai) and his company involved a large sum of money. The case was serious and constituted a smuggling crime, violating Articles 116 and 118 of the PRC criminal law. Following prosecution by the Xiamen Municipal People's Procuratorate, the economic tribunal of the municipal Intermediate People's Court conducted court investigation and debate. Finally, the verdict was set on the basis of the offense committed by the accused.

JIANGSU HOLDS PREVIEW OF 1911 REVOLUTION EXHIBIT

OW091229 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] A preview of the exhibition to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution was held this morning at the Nanjing museum.

Preparations for the exhibit began last May. To make the exhibit a success, the units responsible for its preparations, including the Nanjing museum and the second archives of Chinese history, had to do a lot of work in a short period of time. They dispatched workers to Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Lianyungang, Xuzhou, Nantong, Taicang and other cities and counties to collect materials, conduct investigations on matters concerning the 1911 revolution and interview old people who took part in the 1911 revolution. Within a short period of time, they collected nearly 400 items dealing with the 1911 revolution, including photos, records and objects, many of which are precious historical relics which will be shown to the public for the first time.

In the course of its preparations, vigorous support has been given to the exhibit by relevant provincial departments and prefectural and municipal cultural and historical departments. The Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committees and Kuomintang Revolutionary Committees have provided numerous clues on historical relics to help make the exhibit a success. Descendants of well-known figures in the 1911 revolution who now live in the province have also provided material objects for the exhibit.

Members of the Jiangsu provincial preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 1911 revolution, Wu Yifang, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, Huang Chaotian, Wei Yongyi, Chen Yusheng, Liu Feng, Wang Zhaoquan, Zhou Aimin, Jiang Zonglu, Lu Xunru and Liang Shangren, and (Duan Liang), a bodyguard of Dr Sun Yat-sen, saw today's preview and held a discussion on matters concerning the exhibit. The exhibit will be formally opened on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

JIANGSU PAPER ON CCP MEMBERSHIP FOR INTELLECTUALS

OW091631 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Report on 9 September XINHUA RIBAO commentator's article entitled: "Attach Importance to Recruiting Party Members From Among Intellectuals"]

[Text] The article says: Very few party members were recruited from among intellectuals during the 10 chaotic years. This was due partly to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four and partly to the influence of the idea of despising knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals. This situation has somewhat improved since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, thanks to the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals. But judging from reports turned in by a number of localities, the question of recruiting party members from among intellectuals has not been given sufficient attention and ideological resistance against their party membership is still strong.

The article says: Some persons have said that we may make use of the intellectuals' special skills but that it is not advisable to admit them to the party because we cannot fully trust them.

The article continues: We should understand that our country has entered a new period of historical development and that profound changes have taken place in the composition and ideological outlook of our intelligentsia. Guided by the party's principle of "uniting, educating and remolding," intellectuals trained in the old society have fundamentally changed their class stand and world outlook and have become part of our working masses. The majority of students graduated from institutions of higher learning and secondary technical schools since the founding of our country have come from families of workers or peasants. They are now the backbone force in our construction effort. We should always show concern for the improvement of intellectuals' political attitudes and encourage and lead them to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies so that they will persistently integrate with the masses of workers and peasants, establish the proletarian world outlook and constantly overcome the influence of various nonproletarian ideologies.

We should welcome intellectuals into the party and enthusiastically recruit them as party members as soon as they meet the required criteria and wish to be admitted. Under no circumstances should we discriminate against them.

Some other persons hold that some of our intellectuals have complex social connections and that for this reason it is difficult to implement the party's policy toward them and boldly admit them to the party. It is true that some of our intellectuals come from families of the exploiting class with complex social connections and that their political records may have some flaws. We must understand however, that through education and training given them by the party in the past 2 to 3 decades the majority of intellectuals have behaved properly and are willing to contribute to the four modernizations. Our party's standing policy is: One's family background should be judged by one's record, one's social connections by the impact that they have and one's past flaws by one's present behavior. We cannot admit those to the party whose qualifications do not meet the required criteria for party membership but cannot close our doors to those who are truly qualified for party membership on the excuse that they are not of good class origin.

Some other persons have said that intellectuals are arrogant and conceited and apt to be cocky and are therefore not truly qualified for party membership. It is true that some intellectuals are arrogant and conceited. But some comrades usually err to the extent of linking arrogance and conceitedness to having independent views and to the spirit of daring to think and daring to act. Whether or not a person is arrogant and conceited cannot be judged by subjective impressions of him without a concrete analysis of facts. In judging a comrade's behavior, we must proceed from seeking truth from facts and pay special attention to his main and intrinsic qualities. We must avoid the metaphysical viewpoint that demands man to be perfect in all respects. As for those intellectuals who are really arrogant and conceited, we should enthusiastically help them overcome their shortcomings in a comradely way and encourage them to develop their strong points, do away with their weaknesses and place strict demands on themselves in accordance with party membership criteria so that they can be admitted to the party.

The article concludes: Paying attention to recruiting party members from among intellectuals is essential to strengthening party building organizationally. Our party organizations at all levels should conscientiously implement the party's principles and policies and show solicitude for intellectuals politically and organizationally. We should work harder, step up our training programs and continue to inject fresh blood into our party by recruiting potential party members who are ripe to be recruited.

SHANGHAI HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON 1911 REVOLUTION

OW121946 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution held a report meeting yesterday afternoon at the auditorium of the municipal CPPCC Committee. The meeting was presided over by Zhao Zukang, vice chairman of the committee. (Kang Zhixin), director of the modern history section of the Shanghai history research institute, delivered a report on the history of the 1911 revolution and the significance in commemorating this revolution.

ZHEJIANG FARM, SIDELINE PRODUCT OUTPUT INCREASES

OW131132 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--Zhejiang's output of agricultural and sideline products for the first half of this year totalled more than 2.3 billion yuan, or 9 percent more than in the same period in 1980, according to a report by XINHUA correspondents Shen Shiwei and Huang Guowen which cites partial statistics compiled by a Zhejiang provincial department concerned.

The figure for the whole of last year has over 4.9 billion yuan which, it is estimated, will be surpassed by this year's total because still more agricultural and sideline products will appear on the market in the second half of the year.

Rural communes and production brigades as well as peasants have been allowed to decide how to consume their agricultural and sideline products after fulfilling the state requisition and purchase quotas. This has fired them with greater enthusiasm for promoting commodity production and has enlivened the rural commodity economy of the province. At the beginning of last year, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government readjusted the requisition-retention ratios of more than 10 kinds of major agricultural and sideline products, including silkwork cocoon, tea, mesh [4820], hemp, citrus fruits, bamboo, straw mattresses, tung-nuts, sugarcane and aquatic products. Rural communes and production brigades have been allowed to keep more than before.

To encourage rural communes, production brigades and peasants to sell more agricultural and sideline products to the state, Zhejiang has adopted a number of other economic measures to ensure that the peasants can make more money from increasing production. For example, in the past all tea was purchased by the sales and marketing cooperatives at fixed prices and then shipped away from the tea-growing areas. The present policy is that the quantity of tea to be purchased will not exceed the 1978 figure and will remain unchanged for 5 years. The producers who sell more tea to the state than the 1978 quota will pay less sales tax on the excess quantity sold and will be paid more than the fixed price.

Last year the province purchased 1.3 million dan of tea, more than any previous year in Zhejiang's history. Some 0.84 million dan of this year's spring tea was purchased by the province, topping the same period in 1980 by about 27 percent. The 1.2 million dan of silkwork cocoon procured by the province last year was an alltime high.

In publishing the above report, XINHUA attached the following editor's notes: Zhejiang's urban and rural markets are booming and its rural economy is thriving because of the increases in commodity supplies and the high enthusiasm of rural communes, production brigades and peasants in developing commodity production. This indicates once again that the enlivenment of the rural commodity economy relies mainly on policies. Due to the influence of the leftist ideas, the idea of "draining of the pond to get all the fish" prevailed in the past in making commercial purchases. In addition, the state monopoly for purchase of agricultural and sideline products was so strict and rigid that it frustrated the peasants' enthusiasm and hindered rural commodity production. In implementing our economic policies, it is therefore necessary to set forth reasonable purchase-retention ratios for agricultural and sideline products and to adopt proper measures to ensure that the peasants can make more money from increasing production and from boosting sales of their agricultural and sideline products.

In making purchases, it is imperative to consider the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and to consider the needs of cities, countryside and producing and consuming areas. We should bring into line the decisionmaking right of rural communes and production brigades, the enthusiasm of the peasants and the requirements of state planning. It is necessary to educate the peasants in establishing an overall viewpoint and in fulfilling the state requisition and purchase quotas. Efforts should be made at the same time to strengthen market management, strictly implement the pricing policy, protect proper businesses and attack and eliminate speculation, profiteering and black-market trading.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG TRADE STATIONS--Supply and marketing cooperatives in Shandong Province have opened a number of trade stations to help rural communes and brigades sell farm and sideline products. Shandong Province now has 134 trade stations, which achieved 234 million yuan in business value in the first 7 months, of 1981, an increase of 400 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 81 SK]

GUANGDONG MEETING SETS FINANCIAL SUPERVISION TASKS

HK120815 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] A recent Guangdong provincial conference on supervising finances decided that the current focus of the work should be on typical cases of grave violations of financial and economic discipline that affect the balancing of the budget. Since last year, Guangdong has stepped up financial supervision work. According to incomplete statistics, last year the province investigated the state of violation of financial and economic discipline in 2,300 units, and uncovered unaccounted funds totalling 20.74 million yuan. The launching of financial supervisory work has played a positive role in correcting unhealthy trends in the party and balancing the budget.

However, there are still some people in certain areas and departments who take advantage of the readjusting and restructuring of the national economy, pay no heed to the overall situation, proceed from the interests of their own areas or units or themselves and gravely violate the party and state financial and economic discipline and systems while waving the banners of "enlivening the economy," "promoting the workers' welfare" and so on. They even engage in bribery and corruption, causing serious losses to state property.

The conference pointed out: To strictly observe financial and economic discipline and correct unhealthy trends in the economic field, the financial supervisory departments must currently concentrate on the following four tasks: 1) closely rely on the party and government organs and the discipline inspection committees to grasp major and important cases and those of the nature of a trend, and launch financial supervisory work centering on the party's main tasks; 2) fully rely on the masses; 3) stick to principles and strictly act according to policies; it is necessary to wage bold struggle against anyone who violates financial and economic discipline, no matter who he is; 4) establish the work style of honesty in performing official duties without pursuing self-interest.

GUANGXI PARTY HOLDS FORUM ON IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK120307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the regional CCP Committee recently held a forum on problems on the ideological front to convey and implement the spirit of the central forum and study how to change the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front and further improve and strengthen party leadership on the ideological front. Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoquang made an important speech. Regional CCP Committee Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department Director He Yiran spoke at the conclusion of the forum.

The participants seriously studied the talks and speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu and held discussions in connection with Guangxi realities. The meeting was imbued throughout with the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. By study and discussion, the participants enhanced their thinking and unified their understanding. They unanimously held: The talks and speeches of the leading central comrades are extremely important, timely and sincere. They suit Guangxi reality. Since the third plenary session, and especially since the central work conference last December, party committees at all levels have ceaselessly strengthened their leadership over the ideological front. The various departments on that front have stepped up propaganda and education in the four basic principles. The main current of the region's ideological front is good.

However, a trend of departing from the socialist track and party leadership and pursuing bourgeois liberalization currently exists in varying degrees in the region's theory, literature and art, press and publishing circles. For instance, some people stress the special nature of their work and are unwilling to place themselves completely under party leadership.

Some set party spirit against popular spirit, onesidedly stress the latter and negate the former. Some doubt the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought, and even publish articles criticizing certain correct viewpoints of Mao Zedong Thought. Some do not want to write about the bright side, about revolutionary ideals, and about contributing efforts to the modernization drive, holding that the only genuine thing is to expose the dark side. Some simply pursue box-office value without bothering about the social effect. In particular, certain books have been published which should not have been openly published, an' so on and so forth.

The meeting held: While continuing to eliminate the influence of leftist guiding ideology, we must carry out serious and correct criticism and the necessary and appropriate struggle against the bourgeois liberalism trend.

The meeting held: There is nothing strange about the emergence of the liberalism trend. The problem is that certain leading comrades act in a lax and weak way in the face of this trend and cannot carry out prompt, just, forceful and convincing criticism and struggle against it. As a result the liberalism trend cannot be effectively curbed. Hence it is first necessary to change the lax and weak state of leadership. And to solve this problem, it is necessary to persistently carry out criticism and self-criticism. We must be both bold and skillful in conducting criticism. It is essential to take a correct view of historical experiences regarding this issue. We must certainly not discard correct criticism and self-criticism while repudiating the erroneous leftist methods of the past.

On the basis of correctly evaluating the state of the ideological front in Guangxi and initially summing up experiences and lessons, the meeting analyzed the reasons for lax and weak leadership and put forward the following main methods and measures for solving this problem: 1) in connection with studying the documents of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, seriously convey and penetratingly study and discuss the talks and speeches of leading central comrades; 2) in accordance with the central demand, check on the utterances and works published in theory, literature and art, press and publishing circles since the beginning of this year, and seriously sum up experiences and lessons; 3) strengthen study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; 4) launch normal literature and art criticism; 5) strengthen and improve leadership on the ideological front; 6) revive and set up a practical and effective examination and approval system.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to grasp studying and upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a fundamental task on the ideological front. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee contained very clear passages on the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong, the content of Mao Zedong Thought, and on how to uphold Mao Zedong Thought. The current problem is how to implement this. Some people, influenced by the liberalization trend of thought that has emerged in society, even hold that this is something new. This is mainly the result of the 10 years of internal disorder. In addition there has not been much propaganda and study in basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in recent years, and it has been discarded. Some people never understood it in the first place. The Resolution of the sixth plenary session has distinguished between the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years and Mao Zedong Thought, and restored the original appearance of Mao Zedong Thought. The contents and basic points of Mao Zedong Thought expounded by the resolution have become the future spiritual treasure of the whole party and the people of the whole country, the basis for ideological unity of the whole party and the people of the whole country, and the guiding ideology for the actions of the party and state. If it is said that we relaxed study of Mao Zedong Thought for a time, then it is now time organize study of Mao Zedong Thought afresh. This is the task for the whole party, and especially for the ideological front.

At present we should seriously and penetratingly study and appreciate the spiritual essence of the resolution, and by this means lay the foundation for future in-depth study of Mao Zedong Thought.

The meeting was attended by secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees in charge of propaganda work, directors of propaganda departments, directors of prefectural and municipal culture bureaus and literature and art federations, responsible persons of regional departments concerned, and literature and art, theory, press and publishing workers, totalling 200 persons. They all held: This has been a very successful meeting. They pledged to implement the spirit of the forum on the ideological front in connection with reality, overcome the situation of lax and weak leadership in ideological work, revive the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, and uphold the four basic principles and the "double hundred" principle, to enable our cause to prosper still more and make still better contributions to building a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

HUNAN RADIO STRESSES VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ZONING

HK120442 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Raise Our Ideological Understanding and Continue To Do a Good Job in Agricultural Zoning Work"]

[Excerpts] The second phase of the Hunan's agricultural zoning work is soon to unfold. This is an important aspect in current agricultural readjustment and long-term planning work. It is also a fundamental task for the accomplishment of agricultural modernization. We must further raise our ideological understanding and continue to do a good job of this work. From the experiences of the units involved in the first-phase agricultural zoning work, the key to doing the work well work lies in unifying the ideological understanding of the cadres and the masses. At present, there are still some leaders who regard agricultural zoning work as the duty of the professional departments. They think that agricultural work has nothing to do with them and therefore, are not serious in implementing the work. Such ideas and practice are erroneous. The main reason for our past mistakes in doing things in a rigid way in disregard of specific conditions and in giving blind instructions when guiding agricultural production is that we did not proceed from the actual situation, and violated natural and economic laws. To unfold agricultural zoning work is to understand objective laws through systematic studies and surveys so as to provide a scientific basis for giving correct guidance for agricultural production. Position and negative experiences have thoroughly proven that agricultural zoning is both a task in scientific research for the professional departments and also an important basis for leaders at all levels to adopt measures to suit local situations. How can they say that it has nothing to do with them?

Some comrades hold: Since we have established agricultural responsibility systems, we can do without agricultural zoning. This is also erroneous. As we all know, to promote agriculture, we have to rely on both policy and science. Concerning policies, we have practiced agricultural responsibility systems and mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants. As for the scientific aspects, what should we do to start with? First of all, we have to check the natural resources and the economic conditions of agriculture in all localities and proceed from this situation to establish different agricultural zones and do a good job in internal readjustment of agriculture and rationally arrange the layout for the cultivation of all crops. Evidence has proved that since production responsibility systems were established in the rural areas, agricultural zoning has become even more important, and we must do a good job of it.

Agricultural zoning is a task that involves many aspects, demands a sound understanding of technology and is very complicated. It is inevitable that we will encounter many problems. However, we believe that if leaders at all levels attach importance to it and genuinely mobilize the cadres, masses, scientists and certainly do a good job in agricultural zoning.

HAINAN COUNTY CLOSES ILLEGAL WEAPONS WORKSHOPS

HK111248 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The Dianxian County public security organ recently adopted stern measures to shut down some underground workshops which had been illegally manufacturing weapons. Some weapons were found and 8 ringleaders including (Chen Erhong), were arrested.

Some lawless people in the middle and northern parts of Danxian County had secretly set up underground workshops to manufacture weapons and earned big profits by selling them at high prices. Some criminals bought the weapons to engage in fights and to commit murders and robberies, seriously jeopardizing the social order.

Leading cadres of the Danxian County Public Security Bureau personally led some 100 cadres and policemen to conduct searches in (Muchang) and (Boman) communes. They located the underground workshops which were manufacturing weapons, found some weapons and instruments for making weapons, and arrested, according to law, 8 people namely (Chen Erhong), (Chen Zuohong), (Wang Chenzhan), (Sun Baoai), (Chen Guangfa), (Wang Yongbin), (Chen Shiying). [as heard]

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG MACHINE BUILDING PRODUCTION--Guangdong Province has scored remarkable achievements in the machine building trade this year. From January to July this year, the machine building trade has fulfilled a total industrial output value of some 527 million yuan, showing an increase of 6.8 percent over the corresponding period last year. The reason for this tremendous increase is that the provincial machine building trade has encouraged production of marketable goods and readjusted the production structure. Guangzhou Municipality has increased total output of light industrial products in the first half of the year, showing an increase of 55 percent over the corresponding period last year. The provincial machine building trade has also grasped export work. Currently, about one-third of the relevant enterprises in the province have met their export quotas. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Aug 81 HK]

GUANGDONG HEAVY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Since the focus of heavy industrial production and the structure of products have been readjusted, the enterprises in the province have been gradually enlivened. From January to July, the total heavy industrial output value reached 4.8 billion yuan, up 2.1 percent compared with last year. On the one hand, the heavy industrial departments such as engineering, metallurgical and chemical industries have promoted production of daily commodities and fully utilized raw materials; on the other hand, they have shifted their focus of production to producing more light industrial products and promoting export. In the first half of this year, the total output value of chemical industrial products for light industry was 13.4 percent higher than last year. The provincial machine building system is active in foreign trade and the total value of contracts signed with foreign traders amounted to 220 million yuan. From January to July, the total value of exported machinery amounted to 98 million yuan, 59 percent higher than in the same period last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Sep 81 HK]

HENAN TOBACCO PROCUREMENT--Henan had procured 850,000 dan of flue-cured tobacco by 20 July, twice the amount for the corresponding period in 1980. Procurement departments at all levels have actively transported tobacco to cigarette plants so as to provide sufficient raw materials for cigarette production. Because leaders of the CCP committees at all levels and the procurement departments have attached importance to tobacco production and the production responsibility system, tobacco production has been promoted despite the dry weather in the province. To produce more fine quality tobacco, old baking rooms have been repaired and some 30,000 new baking rooms built. The quality of flue-cured tobacco is much better. Supply and marketing cooperatives have trained 2,100 technicians. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 81 HK]

GUIZHOU OFFICIALS DISCUSS GRAIN PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

HK091000 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a telephone conference on the evening of 6 September, calling on cadres and people in disaster areas to go into action, engage in self-salvation through production and make adequate arrangements for the daily life of commune members.

The telephone conference noted: This year some areas in our province have suffered from serious drought, thus causing enormous losses in grain production. We must not be pessimistic nor must we lower our guard in the face of this disaster. We must actively organize people to engage in self-salvation through production in order to make up for the losses caused by the disaster. At present, all disaster areas must focus their attention on engaging in self-salvation through production and thus promote other work.

The telephone conference demanded: all counties, districts and communes must immediately send people to basic units to assist production teams in assessing production so as to achieve a thorough understanding of this year's grain output.

With regard to people in those areas which have reaped bumper harvests, we must educate them to foster the communist concept of loving one's country and one's collective and conscientiously fulfill and exceed the state summer grain purchase quotas. With regard to those areas which have reaped poor harvests, while organizing the masses there to engage in self-salvation through production, we must actively do well in reducing their summer grain purchase quotas and in supplying some areas with grain.

All areas must conscientiously solve the livelihood of the family members of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, those households enjoying the five guarantees and families with material difficulties, and solve the problems of remuneration for cadres of brigades and production teams. All areas must also conscientiously do well in making up one place's grain deficiency with another place's grain surplus, in transporting grain and in promoting grain market management.

While organizing people to engage in self-salvation through production, we must strive to successfully grasp the three autumn tasks, namely, harvesting, plowing and sowing, manage to carry out careful reaping and threshing and bring in every single grain. At the same time, we must further encourage our commune members to do well in grasping the minor autumn harvest and developing a diversified economy. Party organizations and people's governments at all levels must strengthen leadership in organizing people to engage in self-salvation through production. They must also concentrate energy and time in making adequate arrangements for the daily life of every peasant in disaster areas.

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FOREST DEVELOPMENT

HK111324 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a conference on forestry work 3-10 September in Chengdu in order to implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on several problems in protecting forests and promoting afforestation. The conference discussed problems occurring in fixing rights for occupying forest and mountainous areas by summing up experiences and enhancing understanding of forestry work.

"Some 450 people from various departments concerned attended the conference, including leaders of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial people's government. Among them were Tan Qilong, Yang Wansuan, Tiao Bai, Yang Rudai, He Haoju, Li Linzhi, Yang Zhong and others. (Zhang Shijun), vice minister of agriculture, came from Beijing to attend the conference. Comrade Yang Rudai presided over the conference."

"Comrades Tan Qilong, Yang Wanxuan, (Zhang Shijun) delivered speeches at the opening and closing of the conference. Comrade Yang Zhong gave a report on the situation of forestry development in the province following the great flood in July and August. In his speech delivered at the beginning of the conference, Comrade Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, stressed that this was a very important conference and demanded that all participants of the conference seriously sum up our experience in the disastrous flood, and do a good job of summing up questions of understanding in the course of protecting forests and developing forestry."

The conference held: Our province has scored remarkable achievements in forestry development, particularly since the third plenary session. The provincial CCP Committee and people's government have made various arrangements for forestry development in accordance with the province's actual conditions and the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. In the previous 2 years, afforestation has been practically promoted in both urban and rural areas. However, due to leftist influence for a long period of time in the past, afforestation has not had the same importance as agriculture. As a result, there has been serious destruction of forests and raw materials.

"Recalling the situation of forestry development in the past and summing up experiences in this year's flood, the participating comrades said bitterly: If we are still not aware of the present dangers and do not solve the problems, grasp well the protection of forests and afforestation and promote forestry development, we will make a great historical error and will be condemned by our descendants. The conference held: It is necessary to rely on the masses in order to protect the forests and develop forestry. We must arouse the broad masses' enthusiasm for afforestation by adopting various policies." The forestry development is directly related to stability and unity in the mountainous and forest areas. Thus, it is necessary to grasp ideological work, eliminate the leftist influence, emancipate our minds and adopt various policies.

The conference demanded that all areas organize forces to promote afforestation after the busy season of winter harvest. All prefectures and municipalities must develop forestry planning in connection with agricultural planning, and stipulate various policies in respect to forestry development in accordance with the local conditions. Soon, the season of winter afforestation will be here, we must organize people from both the urban and the rural areas to do a good job of afforestation. In the meantime, it is also necessary to do a good job of nursing seedlings to create better conditions for afforestation. It is necessary to simultaneously grasp grain production, planned parenthood and forestry development, and leaders at all levels must strengthen leadership over the protection of forests and afforestation.

Tan Qilong's Speech

OW081925 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] According to our station correspondent in Sichuan, Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the provincial conference on forestry work held on 4 September. In his speech Tan Qilong emphasized: We should be aware of the heavy losses caused by the floods this year and resolve to correct a serious mistake we committed in the past, namely, destroying forestry resources and neglecting forestry development.

The party and state leaders at all levels should take afforestation work as an important item on their work agenda and pay close attention to and carry out well the important tasks of promoting afforestation, banning wanton logging, growing grass and promoting water and soil conservation so as to achieve initial changes in the forestry of the province in from 3-10 years.

Tan Qilong called on all localities to readjust the plans for cutting trees and reduce the cut under the authorization of the province. All production brigades in the rural areas as well as all organs, units, schools, plants and mines in the cities and towns should take advantage of the favorable season of autumn to open nurseries of young trees and step up the pace of growing saplings and grass. All localities should institute forestry right in mountain areas and issue certificates of forestry right to ensure the continuity of the policy. Various systems of economic responsibility should be implemented to control the state-owned and collectively owned forests.

Tan Qilong also called on all localities in Sichuan Province to control forestry resources in accordance with the law, resolutely put an end to wanton logging as well as to destroying forest and pasture for land reclamation, and at the same do a good job in preventing forest fires and other disasters to protect the existing forests.

SICHUAN COUNTY IMPROVES RAILROAD SECURITY

HK140652 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] The Longchang County CCP Committee has seriously implemented the instructions of a responsible comrade of the Central Committee on tidying up public order on the railroads. It has adopted the method of getting the whole party to work and treating the problem in a comprehensive way to straighten out order on the railway and in society. There has been a big fall in the crime rate in the past 2 months, and the trend of looting on the railroad has been arrested. Social order has made a turn for the better. The Neijiang prefectoral commissioner's office recently held a meeting in Longchang County on tidying up public order on the railroad in Jianyang, Zizhong and Neijiang Counties and Neijiang Municipality, which lie on the railroad, to popularize the county's experiences.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--The Yunnan provincial department for agricultural materials has taken active measures to overcome problems arising from the shortage of chemical fertilizers and to provide chemical fertilizer for spring crops. By the end of July, the province had supplied more than 1.1 million tons of chemical fertilizer for spring crops and had fulfilled 79 percent of the year's quota, which shows an increase of 9 percent over the same period last year. Since various forms of the production responsibility systems have been further perfected, there is a greater demand for chemical fertilizer in the rural areas. In light of this situation, the provincial agricultural material company formed 11 work groups to conduct thorough studies in the rural areas. All localities, counties and companies have attached importance to forecasting the market situation and have tried in every way to tap the potential of production and rationally use chemical fertilizer. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 81 HK]

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS BEIJING FINANCIAL MEETING

HK101300 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Summary] "The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government held a report meeting on the morning of 2 September, inviting (Tian Xinyi), director of the Fushun Municipal Finance Department, to make a report. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, Ye Lin, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor, attended the meeting and delivered speeches." They demanded that leaders of various departments concerned seriously learn from the experience of the Fushun Municipal Finance Department in order to promote production and lower expenditures and strive to achieve this year's financial revenue quotas.

(Tian Xinyi) introduced the experience of the Fushun Municipal Finance Department in considering both the interest of the state and the enterprises and in speeding up production in enterprises.

"Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, pointed out: In addition to paying attention to revenue, it is necessary to promote production in the aspect of developing the economy and developing production. Comrade Duan Junyi analyzed the situation of industrial and agricultural production in Beijing Municipality in the first 8 months of the year, and said: Industry, agriculture and commerce in particular, have great development potential. Leaders at all levels must continue to emancipate their minds and seek truth from facts to promote the economy." Major plants must increase production and lower production costs in order to make greater contributions. All industrial, agricultural and commercial departments must understand the new situation and solve new problems. It is necessary to learn from other cities to overcome difficulties and unhealthy trends.

BEIJING PARTY MOVES TO CURB CORRUPT PRACTICES

HK101328 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Summary] According to a Beijing RIBAO report, after the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee published a circular strictly forbidding the unsavory trend of getting things done by giving presents and banquets, many party members and masses wrote letters and telephoned the municipal discipline inspection commission, exposing certain instances of giving banquets and presents to get things done. In regard to this, the preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission of the municipal CCP Committee pointed out: The masses' actions in exposing corrupt practices and figures is a manifestation of their concern for the party, and it is necessary to seriously deal with cases in violation of discipline, in particular, those who promote special relations after the publication of the municipal CCP Committee's circular.

"The preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission of the municipal CCP Committee demanded that discipline inspection departments at all levels assist the party Central Committee in seriously implementing the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's circular on strictly abiding by party discipline and curbing the unsavory trend of promoting special relations and the circular of the municipal CCP Committee on curbing the unsavory trend of getting things done by means of giving presents and banquets. It is necessary to conduct an inspection to check and deal with this unsavory trend. The preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission reiterated: every party member, cadre and people has the right and obligation to criticize and expose instances of wasting public funds, giving banquets, giving presents and promoting special relations. Those who are criticized and exposed are not allowed to strike back or seek revenge."

BEIJING MAYOR ADDRESSES WATER CONSERVATION RALLY

HK080929 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Report: "Beijing Municipal People's Government Holds 10,000-Strong Mobilization Rally for Saving Water"]

[Text] The Beijing Municipal People's Government held a mobilization rally on saving water in the workers' gymnasium yesterday afternoon. It called on all the people throughout the municipality to take immediate action, do everything possible to save water, pull through this difficult and serious water shortage and make new contributions to the four modernizations in Beijing.

Some 10,000 people attended the rally. They included representatives from the central authorities, all departments of the State Council, the PLA units stationed in Beijing, various factories, mines and other enterprises, various commercial and service undertakings, and also units at and above the commune level in all districts and counties in the rural areas.

Mayor Jiao Ruoyu gave a mobilization report at the rally. After transmitting the spirit of an urgent meeting on saving water held by the State Council in mid-August, he reported the following on the serious water shortage in the Beijing area: Beijing is situated in a dry region and for many years the average rainfall was 600 mm. Over the past 2 years, there has been a continuous serious drought and the rainfall in the municipality last year amounted to only 58 percent of the average annual rainfall. From January to the beginning of August this year, the rainfall amounted only to 70 percent of the average rainfall of the same period in the past. In the mountainous areas in the north, there have not been any heavy rains. The lowest levels of water in the Miyun and Guanting reservoirs have seriously decreased compared with their previous lowest levels. They marked the lowest levels for the same period since the reservoirs were built. This spring, all the other medium and small reservoirs dried up, and there had been no real efforts to conserve water up to now. The level of underground water in Beijing has generally dropped by 7 to 8 meters, while the level in the industrial areas in the eastern suburb dropped by more than 20 meters. It is now impossible to draw any water from one-third of the 40,000 motor-pumped wells in Beijing, and the underground water levels of 272 tapwater wells have dropped sharply. The water levels have continued to drop despite the flooding season and the shortage of water is very serious.

Because of the serious shortage of water, the Miyun reservoir stopped supplying water in mid-June. Starting from 25 July, the volume of water supplied from the Guanting reservoir has also decreased by 700,000 cubic meters. This has resulted in a drop of 400,000 kilowatts in the amount of electricity generated in Beijing. Because of the serious shortage of water, there is no water supply at and above the third story for multistory buildings in many places. In some places however, there is no water supply even for single-story buildings. In the Changxindian area, 100,000 people have encountered difficulty in getting enough drinking water, and it is thus necessary to ration water at fixed hours for different parts of the area. It is now difficult for some large hospitals to carry out their normal medical work. The water levels of rivers and lakes in the city suburbs have drastically fallen, and it is now impossible for tour boats in some parks to be launched. In Fangshan and Daxing Counties, the growth of nearly 200,000 mu of rice has been seriously threatened, and some 70,000 people in the mountainous areas have encountered difficulties in obtaining drinking water. After conducting a study, the municipal CCP Committee has decided: The current principle regarding the water supply is that, first, it is necessary to ensure supply for the central authorities and all foreign organizations stationed in China as well as for the basic needs of people in the urban areas.

It is also necessary to give consideration to industrial production. As for agriculture, apart from the vegetable fields which provide for the people's daily needs and for which some water will be supplied, the two major reservoirs will not supply any water to farmland.

According to an analysis of historical data and the water situation during this year's flooding season, the shortage of water in Beijing Municipality will continue. Therefore, the municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government have demanded that all trades and the leadership cadre at all levels obtain a clear understanding of the current water shortage. They must not become panic-stricken and should obtain a clear picture of the situation and face up to the difficulties. They should see that if we do not adopt effective measures, more serious consequences will result. This concerns the daily lives of the 8 million people of Beijing, the social stability in Beijing as well as our impression on foreigners. We must never take the problem lightly nor indulge ourselves in the idea of leaving things to chance and slacken our vigilance. We must strengthen our confidence in struggling against difficulties, adopt preventive measures as soon as possible and strive to maintain the levels of the people's daily lives and industrial and agricultural production as much as possible amid a reduction in the water supply. We must let the people throughout the municipality know about the serious shortage of water and that any wastage of water is wrong and, to be more specific, is a crime against the people. We must establish the social habit that it is honorable to save water and shameful to waste water. Jiao Ruoyu put forth six measures for saving water:

1. Do a good job of grasping the work of saving water among units which consume large amounts of water. The water circulation projects for the Gaojing, the No 1 and the No 2 thermoelectric plants must be firmly grasped for completion. All factories in the municipality must do a good job of the handling, retrieval and utilization of waste water and their water circulation systems in accordance with their own situations. The 200 industrial units which consume more than 10,000 tons of water per month each must organize forces and implement the work one after another within a set time.
2. Abolish the system of fixed coverage charges, install water meters in individual households and vigorously save water. The system of fixed coverage charges for daily water consumption results in astonishing wastage. According to investigations, the daily water consumption per person reached over 500 liters in some units and residential blocks which adopted the system of fixed coverage charges, which was nearly 20 times higher than the average daily water consumption per person in the municipality. On the other hand, units and households which installed individual water meters have generally used one-third less. Thus, the system of fixed coverage charges for water consumption must not be continued. All organs, PLA units, enterprises and other institutional units must install individual water meters, and water meters will be installed for individual households for all newly built residential blocks. The system of fixed coverage charges must be abolished before the end of this year. Those who do not make the appropriate change will be charged an extra progressive water rate. When we do a good job of this work, we will be able to save 2,000 to 3,000 tons of water each year.
3. Do a good job of grasping the work of saving water in agriculture. We must strengthen the management of motor-pumped wells for agricultural use. We must adopt the measures of fixing the positions of motor-pumps, changing the pumps and blowing and washing in order to increase the rate of the water which is pumped out. We must practice the system of economic responsibility for those personnel who administer the water supply, and do a good job of promoting the repairing and building of water channels. Places which have the necessary conditions must develop some spray irrigation and trickle irrigation. We must readjust the structure and overall arrangement of crops and strictly control the cultivation of paddy rice.

4. Do a good job of promoting the harnessing, retrieval and utilization of waste water. In connection with the transformation of the environment, we must separate the flow of clear and waste water and gradually expand the handling, retrieval and utilization of waste water.

5. Strengthen the management of water consumption. We must strictly implement the system of personal responsibility and strengthen maintenance and repairs. We must carry out the necessary renewal and transformation of equipment and put an end to the phenomena of evaporation, oozing out, dripping and leaking of water. No units are allowed to sink wells or block rivers to get water without permission.

6. Adopt economic measures and promote saving water in an all-round way. We must carry out a reasonable readjustment of the water rates (this includes underground water) and adopt a corresponding policy of charges. The current method of supplying water at fixed quotas with progressive charges for any amount in excess of the quotas, which has been implemented in some units, must be popularized in an all-round way. All factories, mines and other enterprises and units must draw up their planned amounts of water consumption with reference to the actual amounts of water consumed in 1980, and charges should be doubled for any amount of water consumed in excess of those targets. Water rates should be charged even for the private wells in various units. The system of economic responsibility should be implemented for all units supplying water. Units which successfully save water should be rewarded and those which consume water in excess of their quotas should be punished.

Finally, Jiao Ruoyu also put forth specific demands on how to strengthen the study and planning of the development, utilization and management of water resources.

BEIJING HOLDS CONFERENCE ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

HK101228 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Beijing municipal government held a work conference on vegetable production from 26-29 August. Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing Municipality, pointed out at the conference: The suburbs of Beijing Municipality must resolutely implement the principle of serving the municipality and stress vegetable supply since it is of utmost importance. He hoped that all the communes and brigades in the countryside and the suburbs adopt the policy of taking into consideration the overall situation, correctly deal with the relationship between current and long-term interests, correctly deal with the relationship between agriculture and industry, and strive to grow more vegetables to meet the demands of the masses in the capital.

The conference summed up production and sale of vegetables this year, discussed and made arrangements for production and sale of vegetables next year. Due to the hard efforts of the cadres, commune members, workers, science and technology workers and departments concerned in the countryside, some 860 million jin of vegetables were on sale in the municipality from January to July this year, showing an increase of 18 percent over the corresponding period last year. From January to July this year, the municipality has sold 630 million jin of vegetables, showing an increase of 12 percent over the corresponding period last year. However, many problems still exist in this year's production and sale of vegetables, and the people have many complaints. The major one is that the total production of vegetables cannot meet the demand of the municipality's growing population and there are frequent shortages of vegetables.

In order to solve these problems and do a good job of supplying vegetables next year and in the future, the work conference discussed and arranged for next year's production and sale of vegetables. The main task is to ensure abundant and fresh supply at steady prices.

In accordance with the demands of the masses in the capital and the actual condition in the vegetable-producing areas, the municipality arranged for vegetables to be grown in an area of some 170,000 mu next year and the total amount to be on sale in the market to be around 2.4 billion jin.

HEBEI EXPERIMENTS IN EXPANDING PRIVATE PLOTS

HK101418 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Baixiang County has seriously solved problems arising in the expansion of private plots, and this work has progressed rather quickly. Since the beginning of this year, Baixiang County has set up trial points in three different brigades to experiment in the expansion of private plots. In the course of the experiment, it was discovered that the majority of the peasants welcomed very much this project to expand private plots. However, some cadres and peasants still worried about the consequences in expanding the private plots. Some of them were afraid that the expansion of the private plots disturbed the normal working order of the fields for which responsibility has been assigned and affected the consolidation of the production responsibility system. Some cadres were afraid that some weaker peasants will not be strong enough to simultaneously manage the private plots and that this would affect the management of those fields for which they had been assigned responsibility.

The Baixiang County CCP Committee held: The worries of the cadres and peasants were in fact questions involving their understanding and practical problems, and that it was necessary to solve them in actual work. In order to do a good job of expanding private plots, the county CCP Committee took the following measures:

1. Solving the contradiction between expanding the private plots and stabilizing the fields for which responsibility has been assigned. It is necessary to allow the peasants to keep their private plots and at the same time, to manage well those fields for which they had been assigned responsibility. The county CCP Committee has decided: Production teams with designated fields for cash crops and areas with mechanized farming could be divided up in order to be able to assign private plots to commune members. Communes which do not have designated fields for cash crops or areas which lack all-round mechanized farming could assign private plots to peasants in those areas where there is scarce population, and they should try to keep intact those fields for which responsibility has been assigned. Regarding irrational division of fields for which responsibility has been assigned, the production teams must carry out readjustment in accordance with the unanimous demand of the masses for private plots.
2. In order to solve the problem that households in which labor is inadequate to simultaneously look after both private plots and fields for which they are responsible and the problem of managing fields for which responsibility has been assigned, the production teams can assign fields for which responsibility has been assigned in accordance with the proportion of laborers. The households in which there is inadequate labor will be assigned fields for which they are responsible in accordance with the family size of each household.
3. In order to realize the policy on planned parenthood, Baixiang County stipulated that children born after 1 January 1979 beyond the desired number of children per family will not be taken into account in the allocation of enlarged private plots.
4. The appropriate agricultural tax and procurement quotas to be rendered from part of the enlarged private plots will be levied in accordance to the size of the plots. That is to say, households occupying the private plots will be responsible for agricultural tax and procurement quotas. The commune members are allowed to retain the profits they earn by fulfilling procurement quotas for their private plots, and the collective is not allowed to keep these profits.

Since Baixiang County has solved well the new problems arising in the expansion of private plots, the work of expanding the private plots is progressing at a relatively high speed. Currently, 80 percent of the production teams in the county, in accordance with the suggestions of the masses, will implement expansion of private plots. A small number of production teams which have a greater working capacity are now grasping the implementation of expansion of private plots in order to enable the peasants to grow seasonal wheat.

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC TO CELEBRATE 1911 REVOLUTION

SK090528 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The 4th regional CPPCC Committee held the 13th session of its Standing Committee from 27 August-4 September. The session participants studied the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the August regional CCP Committee work conference, heard a report on the work of the regional CPPCC Committee since its 3d plenary session, a report on suggestions for future work and a report on the region's economic readjustment, and approved a decision on marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and a namelist of the regional preparatory committee for marking this anniversary. The session also approved a decision on renaming the secretariat of the Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee the general office of the committee and some personnel appointments.

Regional CPPCC Committee Chairman Kui Bi delivered the opening address at the session. Vice Chairman Wang Zaitian also delivered a speech to sum up the session. Responsible comrades of the democratic parties in Hohhot, the regional federation of industrialists and businessmen, the regional federation of Overseas Chinese, the Nei Monggol counsellor office, the Nei Monggol research institute of culture and history and the CPPCC Committees of various leagues and municipalities were invited to attend the session.

The concluding session unanimously approved the decision on marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and the namelist of preparatory committee members. The decision notes: This 10 October 1981 is the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Seventy years ago our great revolutionary predecessor Dr Sun Yat-sen, in accordance with the historical trend, led the Chinese people to overthrow the feudal rule of the Qing Dynasty, put an end to the 2,000-year-old system of autocratic monarchy and blazed a path for future revolution. This was of great importance in the history of the Chinese democratic revolution.

Our country, under the leadership of the CCP, has entered a new historical period in which it is to be built into a modern, socialist powerful state. To ceremoniously celebrate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, recall the great contribution of Dr Sun Yat-sen and learn from and carry forward the revolutionary martyr's spirit of sacrifice are of great immediate significance in consolidating and developing the revolutionary, patriotic united front, strengthening the great unity of the various nationalities of our country, promoting the return of Taiwan and achieving the great cause of the unification of the motherland, and building with one heart and one mind our country into a modern, socialist powerful state with highly developed democracy and culture.

The decision states: In order to hold celebrations under the guidance of the national preparatory committee for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, the Nei Monggol regional preparatory committee is hereby established to take charge of preparations for celebration activities. The preparatory committee is composed of 55 persons from the CCP, various democratic parties, mass organizations and patriotic personages of various nationalities in various circles. Kui Bi serves as chairman of the committee, and Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Huang Hou, Ke Ligeng, Wang Zaitian, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Yang Lingde, Wei Zhaorong, Wu Zhongda, (Car Emeng) and (Yun Zhian) are vice chairmen.

SOIL EROSION, FOREST DAMAGE WORSEN IN NEI MONGGOL

SK060802 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] (Ha Lun), director of the Nei Monggol regional forestry office, discussed promoting forest development in an interview with station reporters on 4 September. He said: Taking forestry and animal husbandry as a key link in developing a diversified economy is the principle which gives priority to forestry and conforms to our situation. Our region has 230 million mu of forests, covering 13.21 percent of the region. [words indistinct] The forests are extremely important in protecting nature and developing the economy of minority nationalities. However, for a long time, especially during the 10-year internal disorder, vegetation was damaged and the ecology worsened because of aimless reclamation, irresponsible logging and grazing in some localities. The acreage of the Gobi Desert in our region has expanded to 450 million mu, 110 million mu larger than in 1960. Lands in 67 of our 88 banners and counties are becoming sandy in varying degrees. Of our 80 million mu farmland, 50 million mu will soon be endangered by winds and sands. [words indistinct]

Grasslands are also becoming sandy and are deteriorating. Soil erosion acreage is 280 million mu, 15.7 percent of the whole region. Winds, sand, floods and droughts are worsening day by day, posing a threat to our production and daily life. Experiences prove that the only way to save Nei Monggol from poverty and make it prosperous is to take forestry and animal husbandry as a key link in developing a diversified economy.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON GRAIN, OIL PROCUREMENT

SK081105 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Report on station commentary: "Actively Sell Grain and Oil to the State To Support the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Judging from the current situation, the 1981 regional grain output may surpass previous records. On the basis of the 1980 bumper harvest, oil-bearing seeds and rape output may also increase markedly. In addition, the region has improved animal husbandry production, bringing about an excellent situation in rural and pastoral areas throughout the region. The morale of herdsmen and peasants of various nationalities is high. Following the bumper harvest of summer grain, the broad masses of peasants have handed over much fine quality grain to the state. All of this evinces the peasants' enthusiasm in building socialism.

In procuring grain and oil, various localities should strive to procure more grain than the quota set under the invariable policy in which commune members must retain enough food grain, edible oil, fodder grain and seeds, as well as have some surplus grain. Areas which have reaped a bumper harvest should hand over more surplus grain to the state. Some areas which have had poor harvests should strive to make more contributions. Communes and brigades which have been seriously stricken by disasters should do a good job in providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production and making arrangements for the people's livelihood to ease the state's burdens.

Of many favorable conditions for fulfilling the regional grain and oil procurement tasks, the fundamental ones are as follows: 1) The region has good material conditions. Although some areas have been stricken by disasters, harvests are promising in the region as a whole. Furthermore, most areas of the region have not had frost up to now. This is quite favorable for the maturity of field crops sowed in the spring. 2) The region has ideological conditions under which the people work enthusiastically. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party's policies on the rural economy have been gradually implemented.

Various production responsibility systems have been gradually enforced and improved. Various systems suitable to the new rural situation have been gradually established and perfected. Thus, the broad masses of peasants are satisfied with the policies set forth by the party and the state and are full of enthusiasm in fulfilling grain and oil procurement tasks.

However, we should recognize that in addition to some comrades who have been deeply affected by the leftist influence and have not had enough understanding of responsibility systems in production, a few persons have adopted a passive attitude or acted against the third plenary session's line and always expect the authorities to commit errors in the course of implementing the policies and to cause problems in work. They are certain the tasks for grain and oil procurement and tax revenues cannot be fulfilled under the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households. If we fail to fulfill these tasks, some will indiscriminately blame the current policies and negate the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households on the pretext of this failure. Moreover, they will deny the line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We must have a clear understanding to unify our thinking, coordinate closely and do our work in a thorough and painstaking manner. Efforts should be made to successfully fulfill grain and oil procurement tasks this year to ensure the agricultural production as a whole in the region and to advance on the crest of victories in light of the third plenary session's line, principles and policies and accelerate the progress of the program to develop a diversified economy with forestry and livestock production as the main tasks.

NEI MONGGOL URGES END TO MARKET MALPRACTICES

SK110628 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpt] According to Correspondent (Duan Xinmin), the Nei Monggol regional commercial office recently issued a circular urging commercial departments to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the State Council's circular on stopping malpractices in commodity markets. The circular states: Leaders of commercial departments at all levels should set an example for the masses. Those who observe laws and disciplines and are honest in performing their official duties should be commended. Those who violate laws and discipline, take bribes and illegally occupy or destroy state or collective property should be dealt with severely. Those whose cases are serious should be punished according to law.

The circular adds: Malpractices in commodity marketing channels are widespread and serious in our commercial departments. To implement the guidelines of the State Council's circular, do a good job in commodity supply, stop malpractices in commodity markets and defend the interests of the state, producers and consumers, the regional commercial office set forth the following demands:

First, in implementing the guidelines of the State Council's circular, commercial departments at all levels should investigate malpractices in their own units, sum up experiences, strengthen management systems, adopt measures and plug loopholes to uproot malpractices. Principal leading cadres should personally deal with and severely punish those who commit serious violations of law and discipline.

Second, state-owned businesses should market commodities in accordance with state policies and principles. Commercial personnel should observe the law and be honest in performing their official duties in purchasing and selling commodities. They should never establish personal ties by using public funds and properties or illegally occupy and destroy state property. It is forbidden to use position or power to threaten the masses.

Third, reduced-price commodities must be handled with extreme caution. The variety and reduction rate for commodities should be defined after collective investigation, study and discussion. Personnel of departments concerned should join in such discussions and authorities concerned must not be ignored. Reduced-price commodities must never be distributed secretly.

SHANXI RIBAO CARRIES 1980 PROVINCIAL STATISTICS

HK040257 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1, 3

[Report by the Shanxi provincial statistics bureau issued on 16 August 1981: "Shanxi Provincial Statistics Bureau's Report on Results of Carrying Out the 1980 Economic Plan"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the party committees and the people's governments at various levels and in the light of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 3d session of the 5th National People's Congress of the PRC, the people of Shanxi conscientiously implemented the policy of readjustment, reform, rectification and improvement and made new achievements in the development of the national economy in 1980. The total value of industrial and agricultural output of the province reached 14.88 billion yuan, an increase of 1.1 percent over 1979. The national income, reckoned at the fixed prices in 1970, was 8.85 billion yuan, a 1.6 percent increase over 1979. Fulfillment of the plans by the various departments of the national economy was as follows:

1. Industry

In 1980, there was a steady increase in industrial production during the readjustment. The internal proportions of industry gradually became more harmonious. The total industrial output value was 11.01 billion yuan, an increase of 2 percent over 1979. Output value of light industry was 3.45 billion yuan, a 13.1 percent increase over 1979, and that of heavy industry, 7.56 billion yuan, a 2.5 percent decrease compared with 1979. The proportion of light industry to total industrial output value increased from 28.2 percent in 1979 to 31.3 percent in 1980. Targets were reached or surpassed for the output of 76 out of 100 major products, including raw coal, electricity, steel, pig iron, finished rolled steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, chemical fibers, machine-made paper and paperboard, sugar, radios, bicycles and sewing machines. Targets of tractors, plastics, fine aluminium wares, washing machines and 20 other products were not fulfilled.

The growth of the output of major industrial products compared with 1979 was as follows:

	1980	percentage increase over 1979
Raw coal	121.03 million tons	11.1
Electricity	12.02 billion kWh	5.3
Steel	1.494 million tons	9.2
Rolled steel	975,000 tons	5.8
Pig iron	1.714 million tons	2.8
Coke (machine-made coke)	1.609 million tons	-0.8
Cement	2.879 million tons	6.8
Sulphuric acid	238,000 tons	12.7
Soda ash	12,798 tons	38.6
Caustic soda	43,000 tons	-10.4
Chemical fertilizer	402,000 tons	16.2
Of which:		
Nitrogenous fertilizer	349,000 tons	12.6
Chemical insecticides	7,718 tons	-7.4
Plastics	5,540 tons	-31.0
Chemical pharmaceuticals	1,064 tons	-10.2
Calcium carbide	80,000 tons	5.2
Mining equipment	9,349 tons	-39.8
Tractors	1,072	-74.5
Motor vehicles	1,545	-0.5
Locomotives	325	4.5

Machine tools	1,706	-24.6
Television sets	23,755	94.3
Radios	240,000	168.2
Chemical fibers	3,641 tons	97.7
Cotton yarn	84,000 tons	7.7
Cotton cloth	386.52 million meters	10.8
[Cotton cloth measured by area]	350.94 million square meters	11.5
Woolens	1.86 million meters	14.8
Silk textiles	4.719 million meters	19.5
Machine-made paper and paperboard	116,000 tons	14.9
Sugar	11,000 tons	25.0
Cigarettes	186,000 cases	5.8
Raw salt	42,000 tons	-32.3
Detergents	18,505 tons	4.7
Bicycles	105,000	105.9
Sewing machines	130,000	71.1
Light bulbs	24.22 million	13.3

Enterprise management showed some improvements and the quality of some products improved remarkably in 1980. According to the statistics of the 111 products of the key enterprises attached to the eight departments and bureaus and their affiliated organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province, 103 products were up to standard, constituting 92.8 percent; 17 products reached the national advanced level, occupying 15.3 percent. One hundred and four products all over the province were chosen through public appraisal as products of fine quality. This included seven products being awarded prizes for fine quality by the various departments of the State Council, and four products being awarded with state rewards for scientific and technological achievements. A state gold medal was awarded to the Great Wall brand of fenjiu, a spirit produced by the Fenjiu winery of Xinhua village. Ding Kundan bearing the Yuanzi trade mark, a kind of traditional Chinese medicine produced by the Shanxi Chinese pharmaceuticals factory, and four other products were awarded state silver medals. However, in the province there were still some industrial enterprises which were poorly managed, with low quality products, high consumption and great waste. The output value of industrial enterprises per worker under the system of ownership by the whole people was 7,459 yuan in 1980, a decrease of 1.3 percent compared with 1979.

2. Agriculture

In 1980 the party committees and the people's governments at all levels further implemented the party's rural policies and effectively mobilized the enthusiasm of the vast number of rural cadres and commune members for production. Though agricultural production suffered from serious natural disasters (the affected sown areas were 40.56 million mu, occupying 63.5 percent of the total sown areas), the increased ability to resist natural disasters greatly alleviated the effects of natural disasters. The total value of agricultural output of the whole province was 3.87 billion yuan, a decrease of 1.3 percent compared with 1979. The output of grain decreased while that of major industrial crops increased by a big margin and some of them even set new records.

The growth of the output of major farm products compared with 1979 was as follows:

	1980	Percentage increase over 1979
Grain of which:	13.71 billion jin	-14.4
Wheat	2.37 billion jin	-35.3
Cotton	155 million jin	19.4
Oil-bearing crops	267.34 million jin	75.0
Sugarbeets	234.05 million jin	21.8
Hemp	11.58 million jin	7.5

In 1980, 3.324 million mu of land throughout the province was afforested, an increase of 27.1 percent over 1979; and 23,129 trees were planted in the scattered areas across the province, 12.3 percent more than in 1979.

The year 1980 witnessed relatively great development in the animal husbandry of the province. The growth of the output of major animal husbandry products compared with 1979 was as follows:

	1980	Percentage increase over 1979
Pork, beef and mutton of which:	346.72 million jin	24.7
Pork	323.78 million jin	25.0
Mutton	19.8 million jin	22.9
Dairy produce	46.34 million jin	35.3
Porkers slaughtered	2.773 million	6.0
Live pigs at yearend	5.312 million	-4.9
Large domestic livestock at yearend	2.24 million	0.7
Sheep and goats at yearend	9.099 million	-1.2

In 1980 the province had power-driven equipment for rural use totalling 7.375 million hp; 32,667 large and medium-sized tractors, 31,273 small-sized and hand-held tractors, and 6,655 farm trucks, an increase of 7.7, 12.9, 2.8 and 68.8 percent respectively over 1979. The proportion of tractor-plowed farmland to the total amount of farmland was 45.3 percent. Each mu of farmland was applied with 10 jin of chemical fertilizer (counted at 100 percent efficiency), and used 23.1 kWh of electricity.

The paddy fields and irrigated land of the province in 1980 totalled 16.73 million mu, occupying 28.4 percent of the total amount of farmland. This included 210,000 mu of paddy fields, an increase of 8.9 percent over 1979.

3. Capital Construction

Total investment in capital construction in units under the system of ownership by the whole people throughout the province in 1980 was 1.79 billion yuan, an increase of 7.2 percent over 1979. Investment within the jurisdiction of the national budget was 920 million yuan, a decrease of 32.7 percent compared with 1979. Marked changes took place in the investment structure. The cost for investment in nonproductive construction to develop science and cultural undertakings and to improve the living standards of the people reached 550 million yuan, a 50 percent increase over 1979; the investment in light industry was 110 million yuan, an increase of 110 percent. Of the total investment, the proportion of the former rose from 21.8 percent in 1979 to 30.5 percent in 1980 while that of the latter went up from 3.2 percent in 1979 to 6.2 percent in 1980.

Units under the system of ownership by the whole people throughout the province had an additional 1.44 billion yuan worth of fixed assets through capital construction in 1980, 15.2 percent more than in 1979. The rate of availability of fixed assets was 80.3 percent, a 5.3 percent increase over 1979. Total floor space of housing completed was 3.61 million square meters.

The added production capacity consisted mainly of facilities for producing 1.95 million tons of raw coal, generator installed capacity of 109,000 kW, 24,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 30,000 tons of cement, 3,600 tons of chemical fibers, 60,000 television sets, 95 kilometers of transmission lines of 11,000 volts or more and 18.5 kilometers of newly laid railway for special use.

In 1980 in capital construction, the main problems remained: The capital construction front was overstretched; the investment channels were numerous; duplicate construction and blind construction problems remained unsolved. All this caused great waste and urgent needs to be fulfilled.

4. Transport, Posts and Telecommunications

In 1980 the volume of goods transported totalled 180.8 million tons, a 7.1 percent increase over 1979. The volume of railway freight was 110.67 million tons and that of road haulage was 70.4 million tons, an increase of 12.6 percent and a decrease of 0.4 percent respectively compared with 1979. The volume of freight carried by all means of transport was 22.54 billion ton-kilometers, a 10.3 percent increase over 1979. The volume of railway freight transport was 20.97 billion ton-kilometers and that of road freight transport was 1.57 billion ton-kilometers, an increase of 10.5 and 7.8 percent respectively over 1979.

In 1980 in transport and communications, these problems remained, chiefly: The railway transport could not meet the needs of the growth of production. The overstocked materials awaiting transportation continued to increase, and particularly about 12 million tons of coal were kept in stock throughout the year.

In 1980 posts and telecommunications transactions of the whole province amounted to 35.16 million yuan, surpassing the figure for 1979 by 6.1 percent. Compared with 1979, among this was an 8.5 percent increase in letters, a 34.9 percent increase in the circulation of newspapers and magazines, a 5.6 percent increase in telegrams and a 2.4 percent increase in long-distance telephone calls.

5. Commerce and Tourism

The total value of commodities purchased by the commercial departments of the province in 1980 reached 3.83 billion yuan, topping that of 1979 by 2.4 percent. This included 2.55 billion yuan worth of manufactured goods, a decrease of 0.4 percent compared with 1979, and 1.24 billion yuan worth of farm produce and sideline products, an increase of 9.7 percent over 1979.

The total retail sales of the province in 1980 amounted to 5.17 billion yuan, an increase of 13.6 percent over 1979, or a real increase of 9.8 percent after deducting the rise in retail prices. The growth of the retail sales of major consumer goods compared with 1979 was as follows:

	1980	Percentage increase over 1979
Edible vegetable oil	49.97 million jin	38.7
Pork	112,100 tons	26.7
Sugar	56,600 tons	5.8
Cotton cloth	189.11 million meters	23.6
Chemical fibers	54.29 million meters	6.2
Woolens	3.38 million meters	21.2
Silks and satins	13.49 million meters	12.7
Leather shoes	2.89 million pairs	53.7
Sewing machines	263,900	63.8
Bicycles	468,100	37.7
Wristwatches	577,400	28.1
Radios	570,300	59.4
Television sets	90,200	110.0

The transaction volume of rural fair trade amounted to 257 million yuan in 1980, an increase of 48 percent over 1979.

The total value of commodities exported to other provinces and exported directly to foreign countries by the provincial foreign trade departments was 603 million yuan, surpassing the figure for 1979 by 51.5 percent. Of this, the value of exported industrial and mining products was 494 million yuan, an increase of 65.2 percent over 1979, and its proportion to the total value of commodities exported to other provinces and directly to foreign countries increased from 75.1 percent in 1979 to 82 percent in 1980.

In 1980 the commercial departments under the system of ownership by the whole people throughout the province had 4 percent more goods in stock than in 1979, of which the foreign trade departments had 41.3 percent more (goods in stock) than in 1979.

The total purchasing price index for farm produce and sideline products in 1980 (including the state list prices, negotiated prices and prices on the rural market), was 5.7 percent higher than 1979, which had already increased over 1978. The general level of retail prices of the province (including the state listed prices, negotiated prices and prices on the rural market), registered an average increase of 3.5 percent over 1979. Of this, there was a 5.7 percent increase in the cities and a 1.4 percent increase in rural areas.

There was considerably rapid development in tourism in 1980. The total number of foreigners, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots coming from 38 countries and regions received by the province amounted to 10,984 people, a rise of 32.8 percent over 1979.

6. Scientific Research, Education, Culture

Good results were achieved in 108 major scientific and technological research projects. Among them, 44 projects reached international or national advanced standards, and 3 items were awarded state prizes for invention.

There were 16 institutions of higher learning throughout the province in 1980. The student population numbered 33,104, an increase of 30.8 percent over 1979. There were 8,807 people enrolled in television universities, topping the figure for 1979 by 40.3 percent. There were 90 vocational schools at the secondary educational level with an enrollment of 46,058 students, an increase of 12.4 percent over 1979, and 61 workers' training schools with an enrollment of 16,454 students, 16.3 percent less than 1979.

There were 1.796 million regular school students in the province in 1980, a decrease of 0.4 percent compared with 1979; 3.842 million primary school pupils, an increase of 0.2 percent over 1979, and 408,000 children in kindergartens, 10.9 percent more than in 1979.

There were 4,407 film-projection units, 162 performing art troupes, 126 cultural palaces, 72 public libraries and 19 museums throughout the province in 1980. The province had 1 broadcasting station, with 11 transmitting and relay stations, and 1 television center, with 13 transmitting and relay stations. The annual output of the provincial and local newspapers was 175.9 million copies; of magazines of various types, 19.05 million copies; and of books, 90.55 million copies.

7. Health Work, Physical Education

There were 5,190 medical and health work establishments throughout the province in 1980. These included 2,346 hospitals, 11 sanatoria, and 71,702 hospital beds, an increase of 3.3 percent over 1979. Of this, the hospitals and sanatoria had 70,176 beds, an increase of 3.9 percent over 1979. There were 87,815 professional medical workers, representing a 7.2 increase over 1979. They included 8,537 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 11,866 senior and 20,056 junior doctors of Western medicine, and 11,561 nurses in all.

Eight hundred and sixty-eight sports meets were held at the county level and above throughout the province in 1980, with 282,000 participants. The provincial sportsmen broke 11 national records and 123 provincial records. An additional 220,000 youngsters reached the standards set by the national physical training program, representing a 22.2 percent increase over 1979.

8. Labor Employment

In 1980, the province provided 225,000 people with jobs. They included youths awaiting employment and other people in cities and towns, and 1980 university, college and secondary technical school graduates who were assigned work under the unified state plan. Of them, 80,000 people were employed in units under the system of ownership by the whole people, constituting 43.6 percent; and 85,000 in units under the collective ownership system, occupying 37.8 percent. At the end of the year, the total number of staff and workers throughout the province came to 2.976 million people, an increase of 4.8 percent over 1979. This included 2.449 million in units under the system of ownership by the whole people and 527,000 in units under the collective ownership system in the cities and towns, an increase of 4.4 percent and 6.7 percent respectively over 1979.

9. People's Livelihood

Continued improvements were made in the livelihood of the urban and rural population of the province in 1980. According to the investigation of 600 commune households, the net income of every commune member averaged 155.8 yuan, representing an increase of 10.4 yuan over 1979. This included 95.2 yuan from collective production, 39.3 yuan from household sideline occupations and 21.3 from other revenues. On an average, every 100 households of commune members had 62.5 bicycles, 36.3 sewing machines, 25.3 radios, 38 desk clocks and 39 wristwatches.

Owing to the increase of the number of staff and workers, pay raises for some of the staff and workers and the distribution of bonuses, the total provincial 1980 bill for staff and workers reached 2.18 billion yuan, a rise of 16.6 percent over 1979. The wage bill for staff and workers employed in the units under the system of ownership by the whole people totalled 1.89 billion yuan and that for units under the collective ownership system in the cities and towns came to 290 million yuan, an increase of 15.7 and 23.7 percent respectively over 1979.

Wages of staff and workers all over the province averaged 757 yuan in 1980, an 11 percent increase over 1979, or a real increase of 5.2 percent, after deducting the rise in the cost of living. The average wage of staff and workers employed in units under the system of ownership by the whole people was 795 yuan, an 11.7 percent increase over 1979, or a real gain of 5.9 percent, and that in units under the collective ownership system in the cities and towns was 581 yuan, an increase of 10.2 percent, or a real gain of 4.5 percent.

In order to improve the housing conditions for the staff and workers, the people's government at various levels and enterprises increased the investment in housing in 1980 by a wide margin. In all, 2.45 million square meters of housing were built, an increase of 41.6 percent over 1979. This embodied the party's great concern for the livelihood of the masses.

At the end of 1980, the savings deposits of the urban and rural population totaled 1.28 billion yuan, topping the figure for 1979 by 44.8 percent. The deposits of the cities and towns were 770 million yuan and of the rural areas, 510 million yuan, an increase of 38.2 and 56 percent respectively over 1979.

10. Population

In 1980 the province had a population of 24.765 million, an increase of 1.2 percent over 1979.

TIANJIN COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM

SK050523 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Report on station commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Actively Conduct Criticism and Self-Criticism Inside the Party"]

[Text] The practice of criticism and self-criticism represents the fine tradition and workstyle developed by our party and is a sharp weapon in continuously strengthening the party's fighting power. Therefore, every party organization and member should firmly grasp this weapon to actively wage a struggle in an effort to uphold truth and correct mistakes. Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism has been steadily restored. However, it must be recognized that the pernicious influence in this regard of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not been totally eliminated. At present, a large number of party members still cannot conduct criticism and self-criticism in a proper and constant manner. The major manifestation of this is that some comrades have mixed up the normal inner party organizational life with the ruthless struggle and merciless blows dealt by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and right with wrong. They dodge contradictions and are afraid of conducting criticism. Some comrades only wage criticism against others and are not willing to conduct self-criticism. Although they have obviously committed mistakes and have shortcomings, they are often very obstinate in refusing criticism. Even when they have been criticized, they usually find an excuse saying that others use the big stick on them and tag them with labels. Such unhealthy trends of inner party life should be resolutely checked.

We contend that, in actively waging ideological struggle, continuous efforts should be made to conduct criticism and self-criticism so as to strengthen unity throughout the party, implement the party's line, principles and policies to a better extent and let party members work with one heart and one mind to fulfill the party's tasks and achieve its goals. This requires us first to desire unity and to uphold the policy of unity, criticism and unity. Efforts should be made to deal with contradictions through criticism or struggle so as to achieve a unified understanding and accomplish a new unity in the new situation.

In conducting criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to attach importance to principles. In line with this, we should by no means blur right and wrong. To uphold principles, we should first conform with the resolutions adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, particularly with the four basic principles repeatedly stressed by the central authorities and again stressed by the 6th plenary session. This is a common foundation on which the entire party, army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country unite as one. In conducting criticism and self-criticism, we must justly and forcefully criticize erroneous views which run counter to the four basic principles and carry out strict struggle against bourgeois liberalization which has run against the socialist system and been divorced from the party's leadership.

We are convinced that only by actively taking the lead in using the weapon of criticism and self-criticism successfully to uphold right things and correct erroneous things for the sake of the people's interests can Communist Party members, including leading party cadres, improve the party's weak and lax leadership in a timely manner and let our party more vigorously lead the vast number of people to advance bravely toward the grand program to achieve the four modernizations.

REPORTAGE ON FLOODS IN GANSU, QINGHAI, SHAANXI

Gansu Emergency Circular

SK120318 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The Lanzhou Municipal People's Government issued an emergency circular on 8 September to urge people's governments at county and district levels, municipal-level departments, cadres and the masses of units affiliated with central authorities and commanders and fighters of locally stationed PLA units to take immediate action to combat flooding.

The circular states: The current on the Huang He in Lanzhou Municipality has reached 4,421 cubic meters per second, causing waterlogging of vegetable fields in suburban communes and brigades. According to the forecast of the department concerned, the river flow will continue to increase. To ensure the safety of the people and property and the vegetable supply to urban areas, communes and factories in endangered areas, particularly communes and production teams along the river banks, should strive to free themselves from damages. Residents along the river banks' endangered areas who have to move temporarily should be evacuated in a planned manner and under a unified arrangement. Staff and workers of specific units should be evacuated under the plan worked out by their own unit. Those without unit leadership should follow the evacuation arrangements of district authorities. The masses of commune members who have to move should be evacuated under the unified arrangements of their district authorities. Units located in safe areas should enthusiastically receive these victims.

Gansu Flood Control Measures

SK131121 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] People in Lanzhou Municipality have risen with spirit in the past few days to combat floods. A moving scene of people working in unity to combat natural disasters has appeared along the Huang He. Areas in the Huang He's upper reaches were flooded recently and water behind a dam in Liujia gorge has increased continuously. The flood volume at the Lanzhou section of the Huang He has increased to over 4,000 cubic meters per second from the normal volume of 400 to 1,000 cubic meters per second. It increased to 4,430 cubic meters per second this morning. Many communes and plants in Lanzhou along the Huang He were threatened by flood crests. According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, over 18,000 mu of farmland had been affected by floods and some 300 houses had collapsed as of 11 September.

Lanzhou Municipality and some districts have established flood-control headquarters. Communes, plants, enterprises and schools along the river have organized themselves to combat floods and deal with emergencies. Leading concerned comrades of the province and the municipality are working around the clock to give on-the-spot guidance. Thanks to sufficient preparations and efficient flood control measures, 891 households along the river whose security was threatened were safely evacuated and no one was injured.

At present, districts and communes in Lanzhou and danger zones are convening on-the-spot meetings on the frontline in accordance with the plan made by the Lanzhou municipal flood-control headquarters. Working along with departments concerned, they are devising plans, dividing tasks and organizing work teams and vehicles to ensure that there is ample manpower on the frontline and that the rear area can supply plenty of materials. We must not lower our guard and become careless but persist in preventing the floodwater volume from exceeding 5,000 cubic meters per second, guarantee the safety of people's property and lives and protect vegetables and fruits from damage.

Gansu Leader's Activities

SK140412 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government held an emergency meeting on the morning of 12 September urging all departments, enterprises, schools and people's communes in Lanzhou and the PLA units stationed in Lanzhou to implement the State Council's circular and do a good job in preventing and combating floods. The emergency meeting was presided over by Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee. Deputy Governor Zhang Jiangang introduced in detail the flood prevention and combating work in Lanzhou.

Feng Jixin addressed the meeting. He urged the party, government and army organs and civilians to go into action and to strengthen leadership over flood prevention and combating work. He also called on departments concerned to inspect the railway, power supply, water supply and communications units to ensure smooth operations. He urged efforts to strengthen public security work and to strike blows at criminals who disrupt the flood prevention and combating struggle to ensure success in this work.

Some 1,000 PLA soldiers and 600 personnel and workers from Yongjing County participated in work at the Liujiaxia Reservoir yesterday to increase the size of the dam to strengthen its capabilities in preventing floods and battling the water flow on the upper reaches of the Huang He.

At 1600 on 12 September, Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, visited the dam construction site to inspect the flood situation and the reservoir's water situation and discussed with Governor Li Dengying ways to enlarge the water volume of the reservoir to allow for the coming flood waters.

Qinghai Flood Control Work

OW132214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Report by XINHUA Reporter Zhang Wanxiang: "Armymen and Civilians of Longyangxia Go All Out To Combat the Flood"]

[Text] Xining, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Since mid-August rain has continuously fallen in the upper reaches of the Huang He and the water level at the Longyangxia section of the river has risen continuously. From 0200 to 0600 on 13 September, the water level at the Longyangxia Reservoir rose at an average rate of 0.1 meters per hour and the total amount of water flowing into the reservoir reached 590 million cubic meters. Staff and workers of the Fourth Bureau of the Ministry of Electric Power and commanders and fighters of the capital construction units undertaking the building of the power station have thrown themselves body and soul into the battle to combat the flood.

On 8 September Li Eding, vice minister of the Ministry of Electric Power; Song Lin, deputy secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee; and leaders of departments concerned under the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee rushed to the construction site. On 11 September Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Zhang Guosheng, governor of Qinghai Province; and Du Bingguang, deputy commander of the Qinghai Provincial Military District, went to inspect the flood situation in Longyangxia. On the evening of 12 September, Li Peng, minister of electric power, rushed to Longyangxia from Beijing to direct the flood control campaign.

The Longyangxia special flood control headquarters had taken decisive measures to protect the cofferdams above the Longyangxia Reservoir to ensure the safety of the power station and the lives and property of residents along both banks of the Huang He. Over the past several days, armymen and civilians have worked day and night at the construction site and have made every effort to strengthen the cofferdams and the emergency spillways. The electric power station's protective, sluicing and flood control installations are undergoing a severe test. The diversion tunnels are functioning properly and part of the flood water has flowed through them smoothly. However, the emergency spillways have not been put in to use. Upon receiving the State Council's emergency circular, armymen and

civilians at the construction site were elated and encouraged and have made ample preparations in anticipation of the largest flood peak in history.

On 11 September leading party, government and army organs of Qinghai Province organized five work groups to help local party and government leaders in five eastern Qinghai counties combat the flood and deal with emergencies. On 12 September the provincial party committee and government formulated overall plans for flood control for the six counties of Gonghe, Guide, Jianzha, Hualong, Xunhua and Minde below the Longyangxia Reservoir. On 13 September leading cadres of the provincial CCP Committee and people's government arrived at the flood control frontlines in prefectures and counties concerned.

Shaanxi River Embankment Breach

HK130303 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Summary] In the afternoon of 9 September, a sudden breach occurred in the Wei River at Baoji Municipality, and water poured through to inundate several hundred mu of crops. After this happened, Shaanxi Military District Deputy Commander Zhang Tao, who is currently directing PLA antiflood work in Baoji Prefecture, together with Baoji Military Subdistrict Commander (Wu Qixing) and other leaders led 100 commanders and fighters to the spot to fight the flood. They were still working hard to repair the breach on the afternoon of 10 September.

Shaanxi Mobilization Rally

HK130304 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and government held a rally of 1,700 provincial organ cadres on 10 September to call on all departments and units to do their work well and take practical action to help people in disaster areas resume production and rebuild their homes. Responsible persons of the provincial party, government and army including Chen Yuanfang, Hui Shigong, Yang Wenhui, Bai Wenhua, Zhang Yichen, Tan Weixu, (Yang Chengfen), (Fan Ming) and (Liu Yu) attended the rally. Zhang Ze, secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs in the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Vice Governor Liu Geng made a mobilization speech. He demanded that all provincial departments and units launch a discussion on how to help the people in the disaster areas, and take practical action to help the people to overcome the difficulties.

Shaanxi Relief Work

HK130246 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Summary] Under the earnest concern of the Central Committee and State Council, Shaanxi is working hard to fight the flood and carry out rescue and relief. Some successes have been scored and the damage has been reduced. The disaster areas are now concentrating on solving problems of people's food, housing and clothing and the prevention and cure of disease.

The air force flew 90 sorties from 19 August to 4 September, transporting or air-dropping 24,800 kgs of grain, foodstuffs and salt and 2,700 kgs of drugs to disaster areas in Hanzhong and Baoji Prefectures. They also shipped 10 tons of other relief materials. Some 100,000 army uniforms sent by Lanzhou Military Region have now reached the disaster areas. This military region and the provincial and prefectoral public health departments have dispatched 90 medical and antiepidemic teams to the disaster areas.

The disaster areas are busy crash-repairing roads, railroads, power and telecommunications lines damaged by the floods. Hanzhong and Baoji have set up road repair commands. Specialized squads and people from neighboring communes and factories are currently working to crash-repair the Baoji-Fengxian section of the Baoji-Hanzhong road, the bridge over the Han at Chenggu, and the Mianxian-Lueyang road. The PLA is also helping in these repairs. The road from Xian to Hanzhong is now open again. Posts and telecommunications services have been restored in all counties except Fengxian. Work is also in progress on repairing the Baoji-Chengdu and Baoji-Tianshui railroads.

HSIN WAN PAO ON PRC'S VIEW OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HK140805 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Dispatch: "America Has Recently Repeatedly Tested Beijing's Reaction; China Will Not Compromise and Will Resolutely Oppose"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep--Recently, the United States has frequently tried, through the media and various other methods, to test China's reaction to the U.S. intention to sell armaments, including FX fighters, to Taiwan. China's reaction, both official and unofficial, is steadfast. If the United States sells armaments to Taiwan, China will not take a laissez-faire attitude. Retrogression will certainly occur in Sino-American relations.

Since the normalization of Sino-American relations, the relations between the two countries have developed steadily. This is in keeping with the desire of the two peoples. However, a tremendous obstacle actually exists on the way to further development. This obstacle is the Taiwan question. The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" stipulates that there are U.S.-Taiwan relations and stipulates that the United States will continue to sell armaments to Taiwan. This is essentially tantamount to restoring the terminated U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defense treaty." This violates the principle governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. This, of course, arouses the strong indignation of the Chinese people.

While the United States is repeatedly trying to test China's reaction, it obviously cherishes the following illusion: In dealing with Soviet hegemonism, China and the United States need each other. Thus, China might tolerate the United States' sale of armaments to Taiwan. If the United States sells armaments to China, China would allow the United States to sell some "defensive" armaments to Taiwan. However, all this is wishful thinking on the part of the United States.

The Taiwan question cannot be arbitrarily decided by a few American leaders. It involves a question of the feelings of the 1 billion people in China. If the United States sells armaments to Taiwan, Sino-American relations will certainly retrogress. Of course, this is not the desire of China. If this situation does occur, China would not regard it as anything serious.

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